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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 14, 2006.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JEB BRADLEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 31, 2006, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for 5 minutes.

ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF PASSAGE OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 135, ESTABLISHING HOUSE DEMOCRACY ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 1-year anniversary of passage of House Resolution 135, which established the House Democracy Assistance Commission. Upon the resolution's passage, 16 appointments were made, and I was honored to be appointed as chairman of this effort by Speaker HASTERT; and I

know that my colleague, DAVID PRICE, the ranking minority member, was equally honored to be appointed by Ms. PELOSI as the ranking minority member.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the purpose of the House Democracy Assistance Commission is to strengthen legislatures in emerging democracies. In recent years, we have seen that the spread of democracy cannot be contained; but these new democracies have little experience in the actual practice of democracy. Over our 230-year history, we have learned that elections are relatively easy. It is the mechanics, practice, and procedure of democracy that is far more difficult.

Many fledgling democracies have a long history of authoritarian rule. The revolutions that sweep dictators and reformers in often center around charismatic leaders that, with popular support, secure the levers of executive power.

But as our Founding Fathers understood, the people's branch of government, the legislature, serves as the safeguard, ensuring that new leaders did not lead their nations back down towards a path of dictatorship. Acting as a check on executive power by conducting oversight and overseeing the national budget are necessary authorities for a parliament to exercise if democracy is to flourish.

Unfortunately, parliamentarians working in authoritarian systems often have no incentive or ability to learn about their rights and responsibilities as members of parliament. The commission has seen it in Georgia, where decades of Communist rule emasculated the parliament. We see it in Macedonia where Tito's rule and the Balkan wars made democratic rule impossible. We have seen it in Kenya, where the plague of African corruption has stalled democratic reform. We have seen it in Indonesia, where the strong-armed rule of Suharto reduced par-

liament to an afterthought. We have seen it in East Timor, the newest nation on the globe, which has no history of self-government, democratic or otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, the commission has or soon will travel to these places to provide peer-to-peer technical assistance to these legislatures at their request. We hope to soon be working in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Ukraine, and Iraq as well. America has long extolled the virtue of democracy to our neighbors abroad. Our commission allows the House of Representatives to do its part to keep democracy on the march.

We know that democracy remains a work in progress for all of us, but global progress requires that democracy works. It is our obligation to help new democracies by sharing the lessons that we have learned.

From Tbilisi to Dili, from Kabul to Nairobi, from Beirut to Baghdad, Mr. Speaker, stronger democracies make stronger allies; and through our work we will come closer to securing the undeniable right of freedom for all.

STANDING UP FOR A FREE NORTH KOREA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 31, 2006, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, the North Korean regime has the worst human rights record in the world. Citizens are denied the most fundamental freedoms in classic Communist fashion, the economy results in shortages and an ever-present threat of starvation.

Additionally, the regime has divided citizens into 51 classes. At least 7 million citizens, more than one-third of the population, are regarded as members of a hostile class, categorized as a potential threat to the existence of this regime. Members of this class are

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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held in one of North Korea's 12 known prison camps. According to an MSNBC news report from January 2003, one of these prison camps is literally three times the size of Washington, DC. Meanwhile, the State Security Agency maintains at least 12 political prisons and about 30 forced labor and reeducation camps. There are also rumors of a series of underground camps. No one knows how many exist and, of course, how many prisoners are being held.

These Stalinist-style gulags await any citizen, even children, who dare to commit such crimes as reading a foreign newspaper, singing a foreign pop song, listening to a foreign radio broadcast, or making statements that could be interpreted as an insult to the regime. The camps combine starvation, hard labor and brutal and irrational punishments. In one camp, former inmates claim prisoners work in such hard conditions that 20 to 25 percent of the 50,000 prisoners die every year.

To leave North Korea without official permission is an act of treason. The Communist regime maintains a series of detention facilities along the border with the People's Republic of China for refugees forcibly returned. Pregnant women endure forced abortions or have their infants killed just after birth on the off chance that they were impregnated by Chinese men. Everyone is then interrogated to determine the extent of their exposure to the Free World, literally having the truth beaten out of them.

This determines whether the regime sends these refugees to a gulag facing certain death or to a gulag facing likely death. The massive mechanistic prison camp system, combined with the outlawing of immigration, has led many to refer to North Korea as "the world's largest prison camp." Jasper Becker, former Beijing bureau chief for the South China Morning Post, has estimated that Kim Jong Il and his father, Kim Il Sung, are responsible for killing over 7 million Koreans, 3 million civilians in the Korean war, 3 million by deliberate famine, and at least 1 million more political prisoners either executed or worked to death.

Mr. Speaker, even worse is the Free World's help that props up this regime. Since 1995, the United States has provided over \$1.1 billion, about 60 percent of it for food aid. About 40 percent was energy assistance through the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Corporation, KEDO, a multilateral organization established in 1994 to provide energy aid in exchange for North Korea's pledge to halt its nuclear program. The Bush administration finally shut down the KEDO program earlier this year, long after North Korea had publicly violated the agreement that secured KEDO energy payments in the first place.

Food aid to North Korea has also been an international humanitarian fraud. The Communist regime prevents donor agencies from operating in the country. The biggest suppliers of aid,

China and South Korea, do little or no monitoring of what happens to the food that they supply to this country. The world's food and humanitarian aid rarely makes it to those suffering in North Korea. Instead, it has been used to feed Kim Jong Il's million-man army, almost 1 million people in his security forces, as a preference for the Communist Party elite. No such aid should be allowed against North Korea demonstrates tangible progress to freedom and transparency. Now some people worry about the risk of confronting and destabilizing a hostile and heavily armed power. These people should know that no good policy comes without risk.

President Ronald Reagan did not coddle the Soviet Union, he did not offer to provide them the nuclear fuel they need to build nuclear weapons in the silly hope they would not build any. President Reagan took the struggle for freedom and democracy to the gates of the Soviet Union country itself.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, You speak as one who whispers to a beloved. You speak to the heart. Yet Your people do not listen. Lord, you give us Your word as a gift, truly filled with promise, a binding secret. Yet Your people pay no attention.

You have created the ear to always be open. But from somewhere within, Lord, we choose not to hear. So self-absorbed are we, so noisy in imagination, so preoccupied, Your word cannot be taken in.

Claiming to seek the truth, we play with numbers and madly put spin on language, when all You require is that we face the truth, study with honesty long and hard, then with humble attention open ourselves completely to Your saving Word to guide our very next step into realistic truth.

Now surrounded by complex and conflicting situations, Lord, each of us cries out to You: "Speak, Lord! Your servant is listening." Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PENCE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

POOR JUDGMENT

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, in their rush to be against everything that President Bush is for, Democrats have once again given us reason to question their timing and judgment.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate to censure the President for ordering the National Security Agency to intercept communications of suspected al Qaeda members or related terrorist groups.

Apparently, this offends Democrats so much that they seek to scold the President in the midst of the war on terror. To them I ask: How would you monitor terrorist operatives who move to this country, blend in, and wait to strike? Do you think they hang a shingle on their front door reading "Terrorist in Waiting"?

The NSA program is one that provides the speed and agility that is needed as we fight this new kind of war. We must adapt, because in this day and age, terrorists move faster than any court possibly can. A span of just a few hours could make the difference between life and death.

Mr. Speaker, we are not questioning the Democrats' patriotism, as they so often charge. We are, however, questioning their poor judgment. They are unwise in opposing what is clearly a vital tool against terrorist organizations and in allowing the censure resolution to the Senate floor which could damage the President as he fights this war on terror.

TRIBUTE TO EZRA KATZ

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a south Florida leader for his widespread community involvement and his dedication to keeping alive the memory and the lessons of the Holocaust.

Ezra Katz has been the president of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation,

a member of the board of directors of the Foundation for Jewish Renewal, and a founder and life trustee of the Holocaust Memorial Committee of Miami Beach.

Ezra Katz immigrated to the United States in 1958 from Israel. He has stood up for the rights of the Jewish people and has been a staunch supporter of the State of Israel. Ezra is a role model and a model citizen for all of us in south Florida, young and old alike.

It is my pleasure and honor to commend Ezra Katz as the inaugural recipient of the Simon Wiesenthal Legacy Award.

DETAIN ILLEGALS IN FEMA TRAILERS

(Mr. POE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, Rita was her name. She was mad and took it out on southeast Texas. Her winds blew, the water rose, the trees fell, and the homes collapsed. To the rescue was FEMA.

FEMA said, we have house trailers to help the homeless. Well, Mr. Speaker, it has been 6 months since Hurricane Rita hit, and we are still on the lookout for those house trailers. Has anybody seen them?

Yes, Mr. Speaker, they have been located. All 10,000 of them have been found in the remote hills of Arkansas. But why are they there? Because I have heard Federal bureaucrats have some comical regulation that states no trailers in flood-prone areas, like the hurricane gulf coast. So the taxpayers have bought themselves 10,000 trailers with millions of dollars of taxpayer money, and they are hidden in Arkansas, I guess for safekeeping.

Since Homeland Security's FEMA isn't using them, I suggest we take them down to the Texas-Mexico border, where there is not a whole lot of rain and we don't have enough detention facilities for illegals, so that when border agents capture illegals, they can house them there in these trailers until they are deported back to their homes.

We got illegals, FEMA's got trailers, let's match them up together.

That's just the way it is.

RECOGNIZING THE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Army National Guard recently announced it has surpassed its recruitment goals by 7 percent after enlisting 26,000 new soldiers in only 5 months.

As the Guard celebrates its best national record in 13 years, it is clear that Americans are registering in his-

toric numbers to serve their country, States, and communities. Volunteers are showing their resolve in completing the mission for victory in the war on terrorism.

I am also pleased to announce that the South Carolina Army National Guard is now ranked seventh in the Nation for recruitment. As a 31-year veteran of this unit and the father of two Guard members, I am extremely proud of South Carolina's enormous contribution to our national security.

Guard service enables Americans to learn valuable training, meet the most competent and patriotic citizens, protect American families during national catastrophes, and win the war on terrorism.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11.

NATIONAL SECURITY

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, 10 days ago Democratic Senators were calling President Bush weak on national security. Now they are seeking to censure him for being too aggressive in going after terrorists. Well, they can't have it both ways.

Congressional Democrats have no serious plan for national security. Maybe that is why they are doing this. They have a plan to use the security issue in their campaigns; they have a plan to try and kill strong anti-terrorism measures, like the PATRIOT Act; but they have no plan for securing our homeland.

Instead of supporting the PATRIOT Act, instead of supporting the intelligence community's work to monitor phone calls that could yield information that will save American lives, Senate Democrats are going to push a motion to censure President Bush.

If they are pushing this censure in order to distract from the fact they do not have a security plan, it is not working.

TRIBUTE TO REBY CARY

(Mr. BURGESS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, last month, February, was Black History Month, but indeed every month it is appropriate to honor the Black Americans who have contributed so much to the rich history and tapestry of our country. For that purpose, I want to rise and acknowledge one of my constituents today: Mr. Reby Cary.

Mr. Cary is an African American from Fort Worth, Texas. He served on the school board back in the 1970s. He was elected to the Texas House, District 95, one of the few African Americans to serve in that body in the 1970s.

After his retirement from the House, he went on to a professorship at the

University of Texas at Arlington, where he established African American studies as part of the curriculum. He is well versed on local aspects of African American history and has been a prolific author over the years. In fact, he has produced voluminous written material. His seminal work was "Princes Shall Come Out of Egypt, Texas and Fort Worth."

Mr. Cary has made it his life's work, for what years remain to him, to make certain that this Congressman is educated about the rich history of Black Americans in north Texas, and for that I thank him.

PARENTAL NOTIFICATION

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, The New York Times published a front-page article earlier this month under the headline "Scant Drop Seen in Abortion Rate if Parents Are Told." The story went on to say that laws requiring parents to be informed about a daughter's decision to have an abortion do not have the effect of reducing abortion rates.

I would just point out two things about this story, Mr. Speaker. First, other studies on the subject disagree with the findings published by the Times. Studies done by the Heritage Foundation and the Associated Press show significant drops in some States' abortion rates after the enactment of parental consent laws, such as 33 percent in Virginia and South Dakota and 25 percent in Texas.

I would also point out that all these statistics cloud the larger point of parental consent laws. The laws first and foremost seek to involve parents in one of the most important decisions their daughter will ever make. Minor girls dealing with a pregnancy desperately need their parents' involvement. That is what these laws promote.

FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION ACT

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States reads in part that Congress shall make no law abridging freedom of the press. This freedom represents a bedrock of our democracy by ensuring the free flow of information to the public. But, sadly, this freedom is under attack.

Over the last few years, more than a dozen reporters have been issued subpoenas and questioned about confidential sources. In response to this alarming trend, last year I introduced the Free Flow of Information Act, a bill designed to protect reporters' rights to keep sources confidential.

I am particularly pleased today to rise to announce to the House that the

House Judiciary Committee, under the chairmanship of JIM SENSENBRENNER, will be holding committee hearings on a Federal media shield law. I can't think of a more appropriate time to announce a hearing on this bill than during what is known as National Sunshine Week. This is a week where newspapers all across the land celebrate the importance of openness in government.

The Free Flow of Information Act strikes a proper balance between the public's interest in free dissemination of information and the needs of law enforcement. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Free Flow of Information Act. I commend the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee for this important step forward, and I close with Daniel Webster's missive that "the entire and absolute freedom of the press is essential to the preservation of government on the basis of a free constitution."

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION'S IMPACT ON TAXPAYERS

(Mr. KELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the impact illegal immigration has on taxpayers. Today, we have 11 million illegal aliens in the United States. Last year, our Border Patrol agents arrested 1.2 million illegal aliens attempting to enter the U.S. from Mexico.

Illegal aliens continue to enter the U.S. from the Mexican border at the rate of 8,000 per day, and I saw that firsthand on a recent trip to the Mexican border. The economic impact of illegal immigration on taxpayers is catastrophic.

Illegal immigration costs taxpayers \$45 billion a year in health care, identification, and incarceration expenses. The cost of the estimated 630,000 illegal aliens in my home State of Florida is about \$2 billion a year, meaning every family in my congressional district pays a hidden tax of \$315 each year, yet they still face artificially depressed wages because of illegal immigration.

The House has recently passed a tough border security bill to address this problem, and I urge the Senate to act now to protect taxpayers.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 14, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 14, 2006, at 10:00 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1691.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House.

□ 1415

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

MALCOLM MELVILLE "MAC" LAWRENCE POST OFFICE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2064) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 122 South Bill Street in Francesville, Indiana, as the Malcolm Melville "Mac" Lawrence Post Office.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2064

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MALCOLM MELVILLE "MAC" LAWRENCE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 122 South Bill Street in Francesville, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Malcolm Melville 'Mac' Lawrence Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Malcolm Melville 'Mac' Lawrence Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate 2064 introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, Senator LUGAR, would designate the Post Office in Francesville, Indiana, as the Malcolm Melville "Mac" Lawrence Post Office.

Mac Lawrence was a true leader in every sense of the word. After graduating from Purdue University in 1943, Mac was drafted into the Army and, with the First Medical Battalion, he participated in the D-Day landing at

Normandy. For his heroics as an Army medic in World War II, Mac was awarded the Silver Star for valor, two Purple Hearts, and two Bronze Stars.

After the war, Mac and his wife moved to Francesville, Indiana, where they were again teaching at the Francesville High School in 1946. He taught vocational agriculture and industrial arts and was greatly admired by his students for his dedication to his craft and for his encouraging and optimistic nature. After 30 years of service, he retired as administrator of the high school, whose students he spent a large part of his life educating.

In addition, his service to his community did not go unnoticed. He served on the Francesville library board, was active in the Future Farmers of America, and participated in 4-H for 25 years. Mac's service to his country, State, and community were unparalleled, and I ask that all Members come together and honor this pillar of the Francesville, Indiana, community and pass Senate 2064.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, Mr. ISSA, in consideration of S. 2064, which designates the Postal facility in Francesville, Indiana, after Malcolm Melville "Mac" Lawrence. Senate 2064, sponsored by Senators LUGAR and BAYH, unanimously passed the Senate on March 3, 2006. An identical measure, H.R. 4346, sponsored by Representative BUYER, was unanimously passed by the Government Reform Committee on February 1, 2006.

A native of Indiana, Malcolm Lawrence was drafted into the U.S. Army after graduating from Purdue University. An Army medic serving in the 1st Medical Battalion, 18th Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division, Mac participated in the D-Day invasion of Normandy and attended to injured soldiers in numerous battles. In 1944, he was injured in a mortar attack. Before his discharge in 1945 and subsequent return home to Indiana, Mac had been awarded the Purple Heart, Bronze and Silver Star, and a host of other medals and badges.

Mac moved to Francesville and became a teacher at the local high school. He completed his teaching career as an administrator after 30 years of teaching.

A local hero, community leader and friend, Malcolm Lawrence was a beloved neighbor. Sadly, he passed away on July 8, 2004, leaving behind his family and a host of friends.

I commend my colleagues for seeking to recognize the many contributions of Malcolm Melville "Mac" Lawrence and urge swift passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER).

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank both of my colleagues for the remarks that they have made, and share with them I wish they had an opportunity to meet this man, a remarkable human being, who was very humble, like many of his generation.

Mac Lawrence, if you were to ask Mac what was it like when you hit the beach at Omaha, and the only thing to protect you was the Red Cross on your sleeve, because he had no weapon and his only concern was to take care of his comrades, and there were many to take care of on that day.

When I asked Mac, Tell me, what was it like? I asked him that question because I was asked to give the radio address to the Nation on the 50th anniversary of Normandy, so I wanted to talk to some soldiers that actually had been on the beach that day and fought at Normandy. As he described that day to me, he wept. He said, Steve, I am one of the lucky ones. Many of the survivors of that battle, that is how they considered themselves, very lucky and very fortunate.

Mac came from humble beginnings in rural Indiana. He was morally centered. He was steeped in values, and received a pretty strong heritage from those who had come before him.

Some say that the measure of a man is the depth of the footprint that he leaves behind. I would say that Mac Lawrence left a deep footprint in the community of Francesville, not only as a war hero, but also as a community leader and as a teacher.

When you think of someone who just came out of the experience of freeing Europe from tyranny, he returns home, and what does he do, he wants to give back to his community and to serve his community in other manners. That is exactly what he did.

So yes, he was admired by his students; but he was also a very strict disciplinarian. One thing that his students remember is that principles mattered to this man. When I think about Mac, this is an individual of ordinary beginnings who, like many of his generation, were called upon to do extraordinary acts. They make the extraordinary very common.

This is a remarkable individual. I want to thank my colleague, Mr. CHOCOLA. Francesville is in Mr. CHOCOLA's congressional district, and I want to thank him for joining me in this legislation. I appreciate Senator LUGAR also taking up this cause in the United States Senate.

Here in the House, we do this often, to name a post office on behalf of someone who makes a difference and can be exemplary as a leader, so when some young lady or young man or boy visit the post office might say, who was Mac Lawrence, and we have an opportunity to then describe who Mac Lawrence is and to set the principles for them on how to lead their life. That is

what Mac did for those who knew him in Francesville, Indiana. I thank both gentlemen for bringing this bill to the floor and ask Members to support it.

Special thanks to the chairman, TOM DAVIS, and the ranking member, HENRY WAXMAN, for reporting this legislation from the Government Reform Committee by unanimous consent on the first of February. Congressman CHOCOLA and I introduced H.R. 4346 in November of last year to honor Malcolm Lawrence with the naming of a post office in Francesville, IN. Today we consider S. 2064, companion legislation to our bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator RICHARD LUGAR.

Like many Post Office naming bills, we have the opportunity to honor a local hero by placing his name on an important community meeting place. Mac left an impression on not only his own community but on a country.

Some say the measure of a man is the depth of the footprint he leaves behind. Malcolm Melville Lawrence, known as "Mac," left a deep footprint on the community of Francesville as a war hero, community leader, and a teacher.

Born on a farm in Wheatfield, IN, Mac attended Purdue University on scholarship where he pursued a degree in Vocational Agriculture, Education, and Science. Despite being denied acceptance into the ROTC program at Purdue, Mac was drafted 5 months after graduating from college and immediately called to Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis to serve his country.

It may be insufficient to say Mac simply did his duty. He landed on the beaches of Normandy on June 6, 1944, with so many other young men from the greatest generation, with nothing to protect him but the red cross on his sleeve. He worked tirelessly to save the lives of his comrades at great risk to his own life. Mac served as a medic alongside the 1st Battalion, 18th Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division and was awarded the Silver Star for valor, two Purple Hearts, and two Bronze Stars during five campaigns in World War II.

After the war, Mac and his wife Phyllis moved to Francesville, IN, where he began teaching at Francesville High School in 1946. Mac was beloved by his students for his patience, remembered for his discipline and dedication to his craft, teaching everything from vocational agriculture to industrial arts. He finished as an administrator after more than 30 years in education.

Mac was the kind of person every community needs. Whether it was his service to his country or community, Mac asked nothing in return. He served on the library board, was active in Future Farmers of America, and participated in 4-H for 25 years. He was an exemplary citizen of the Francesville community and deserves this honor bestowed to him. Though he left this world on July 8, 2004, his legacy lives on.

I welcome the opportunity to further honor Mac Lawrence with the naming of the Francesville Post Office, the Malcolm Melville "Mac" Lawrence Post Office. Leading by quiet example while he was living, Mac deserves resounding recognition after death. I strongly urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members support Senate 2064, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2064.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING OJITO WILDERNESS ACT

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4841) to amend the Ojito Wilderness Act to make a technical correction.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4841

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. OJITO WILDERNESS MAP.

Section 2(1) of the Ojito Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 109-94) is amended by striking "October 1, 2004" and inserting "January 24, 2006".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4841 introduced by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) simply corrects a map associated with Public Law 109-94. This law made surplus Bureau of Land Management public lands adjacent to the Pueblo of Zia's reservation in New Mexico available for addition to the tribe's trust lands to protect important religious and cultural sites. The Pueblo would pay fair market value for the land, and none of the land would be available for commercial uses, including gaming.

Unfortunately, the Bureau of Land Management incorrectly drew the line representing that acreage on the map referenced in the law, omitting approximately 1,000 acres. We now have a corrected map. H.R. 4841 amends Public Law 109-44 to reference this corrected map.

H.R. 4841 is supported by the administration and the majority and the minority on the Committee of Resources. I thank Mr. UDALL, and I urge adoption of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate the attendance of Mr. RENZI on the floor and his very gracious remarks.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4841 is legislation I introduced to make a technical correction to the map reference contained in Public Law 109-94, the Ojito Wilderness Act. This technical correction is necessary because of an error made by the Bureau of Land Management in the printing of the map to accompany Public Law 109-94. The original map failed to include 1,035 acres of land that all parties agreed would be acquired by the Pueblo of Zia as part of the original legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the cooperation of Chairman POMBO and ranking member RAHALL of the Resources Committee in expediting the consideration of this legislation. H.R. 4841 is truly a noncontroversial measure, and I urge its adoption by the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. UDALL. He has been a true friend and advocate all across Indian country, particularly on Navaho issues in teaming up and working together. This is just one more example of his advocacy for Native Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4841.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIGHER EDUCATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2006

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4911) to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4911

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Higher Education Extension Act of 2006”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF PROGRAMS.

Section 2(a) of the Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-81; 20 U.S.C. 1001 note) is amended by striking “March 31, 2006” and inserting “June 30, 2006”.

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or in the Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 as amended by

this Act, shall be construed to limit or otherwise alter the authorizations of appropriations for, or the durations of, programs contained in the amendments made by the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-171) to the provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Taxpayer-Teacher Protection Act of 2004.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4911.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4911, the Higher Education Extension Act of 2006. This bill will provide a clean extension of the Higher Education Act for 3 months. This extension will allow us to finish our important work on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and expand college access for millions of American students.

As the new chairman of the 21st Century Competitiveness Subcommittee, which is the subcommittee with jurisdiction over higher education, I am proud of the work we have done so far in reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. We have started the reauthorization process already through the passage of important higher education reforms in the Deficit Reduction Act. We strengthened student loans and cut excessive subsidies to lenders. We have increased loan limits to give students more access to the money they need, and we have reduced fees so students can keep more of what they borrow.

There is important work yet to be done. The Committee on Education and the Workforce has successfully marked up H.R. 609, the College Access and Opportunity Act. I look forward to working with my colleagues in passing H.R. 609 to continue building the Pell grant program, help control the rising cost of college, and increase college access for all students.

□ 1430

Mr. Speaker, this is a clean extension that will allow the current programs of the Higher Education Act to continue past their current March 31 expiration date. Programs like Pell grants are the passport out of poverty for millions of American students. We must not break our commitment to higher education. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 4911, and I look forward to working to pass a comprehensive higher education reauthorization bill later this year.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 4911, a 3-month extension of the Higher Education Act. And I extend my congratulations to Mr. KELLER in his new role as subcommittee Chair.

This, in essence, temporarily extends the last portions of the Higher Education Act not reauthorized in the reconciliation package.

During the 1998 reauthorization, I had the opportunity to work closely with Chairman MCKEON in crafting a bipartisan bill. Despite a rocky reauthorization process so far this Congress, I still hope we can build on our previous partnerships.

Most of the damaging changes to the Higher Education Act in student aid have already been passed in reconciliation, which I opposed. That action forever removed nearly \$12 billion from student aid programs and missed an opportunity to reinvest in students already struggling to pay for college.

With this highly contentious and misguided portion no longer connected to the reauthorization, I hope we can now move forward in a bipartisan way as we reauthorize the few remaining items of the Higher Education Act.

Several good-faith compromises were made in the nonstudent aid portions of reauthorization when we marked up H.R. 609 this past summer. Yet the bill was far from bipartisan when the Committee on Education and the Workforce reported H.R. 609 in July by a party-line vote.

As we move forward this year with my good friend Mr. MCKEON as the new committee Chair, I hope we can build on the bipartisan spirit of the 1998 reauthorization that we worked on together.

Again, I would like to thank Chairman MCKEON for offering H.R. 4911, the 3-month extension of the Higher Education Act, and I am pleased to offer my support and cosponsorship. I hope that this extension will allow the Republican leadership time to work with us to move forward in a bipartisan way as we finish our work on the higher education reauthorization.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), the chairman of the Education and Workforce Committee.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, for the last several years my colleagues on the Education and Workforce Committee have joined me in working to renew and indeed improve the Higher Education Act. Congress recently took an important step toward doing just that. Legislation enacted last month reauthorized mandatory spending programs under the Higher Education Act and made some important reforms to the law as well, reforms destined to benefit students and taxpayers alike.

Through our efforts, we have reduced lender subsidies, increased loan limits

for students, simplified the financial aid process, and provided additional resources for needy students studying math, science, and critical foreign languages in college. All the while, we have made certain that student aid programs operate more efficiently, saving U.S. taxpayers billions as part of this Congress' goal to rein in runaway entitlement spending.

It is my hope that the House will soon renew remaining Higher Education Act programs by passing the College Access and Opportunity Act, H.R. 609. This bill would strengthen the Pell grant program, empower parents and students through sunshine and transparency in college costs and accreditation, and improve college access programs. The measure was passed by the Education and Workforce Committee last summer, and I look forward to working with my colleagues from both parties to see it pass here on the House floor as well.

As Mr. KILDEE mentioned, in 1998 we worked very closely together in reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. And I am certain that we will be able to work very well in passing H.R. 609, hopefully in the next few weeks.

In the meantime, Congress again must act to extend the Higher Education Act which we have done previously on several occasions with bipartisan support. And today I rise in support of the legislation to do so once again. H.R. 4911, the Higher Education Act, will ensure that vital Federal college access and student loan programs continue to serve those students who depend upon them. This legislation extends the Higher Education Act for a brief time, 3 months, to allow the student aid program reforms enacted last month to take full effect on July 1, 2006. At the same time, H.R. 4911 also gives Congress additional time to complete a renewal of the remaining higher education programs as well.

Each year, more and more American students participate in higher education programs at our Nation's colleges and universities. The new realities of an increasingly competitive global economy made clear that higher education is more important than ever before. That is why the Federal investment in the Higher Education Act is so vital. Millions of low- and middle-income students aspire for a college education, and we are depending on these young men and women to lead our Nation into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us today is a necessary step to keep programs under the Higher Education Act from expiring. Too many students depend on this assistance, and we cannot allow it to lapse. However, we must remain focused on completing comprehensive reforms to build upon these programs.

With the enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act, we are halfway there. The extension we will vote on today is a bridge to the balance of our work, the College Access and Opportunity Act. I

encourage my colleagues to support the bill before us today and work with us in the coming weeks and months to complete a fundamental reform package so we can better serve American students pursuing the dream of a college education.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, let me start by congratulating our new chairman, the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. McKEON). I am confident that he will be an excellent chairman and he will preside over our committee with fairness and bipartisanship and with the best interest of America's students and our workforce at the forefront.

And let me also congratulate Mr. KELLER on his appointment as the chair of the 21st Century Competitive Subcommittee. I look forward to working with him as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4911 with the hope that this third extension of the Higher Education Act may be the last short-term measure we need to pass before we produce an improved bipartisan and long overdue reauthorization bill that also reflects the best interests of America's college students.

As many of these students continue receiving their college acceptance letters, their families are now calculating how they can squeeze rising tuition and expenses into their budget. This is an uphill struggle made tougher by the President's budget for education which freezes Pell grants for the fifth year in a row, recalls the Federal portion of the Perkins Loan revolving fund, and freezes funding for the SEOG program and for work-study.

Students have done their part by working hard and getting accepted to college. Families have done their part by saving for college. Now it is our turn to help.

Mr. Speaker, let us pass this extension, defeat the budget cuts to student loan programs, and pass a reauthorization that will be improved over the bill reported out of our committee that helps make the dream of college a reality for America's students.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4911.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDUCATIONAL FLEXIBILITY PROGRAM EXTENSION

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2363) to extend the educational flexibility program under section 4 of the Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2363

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EDUCATIONAL FLEXIBILITY PROGRAM EXTENSION.

(a) EXTENSION AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Education is authorized to carry out the educational flexibility program under section 4 of the Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999 (20 U.S.C. 5891b), until the date of enactment of an Act that reauthorizes programs under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.), for any State that was an Ed-Flex Partnership State on September 30, 2004.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any designation of a State as an Ed-Flex Partnership State that was in effect on September 30, 2004, shall be extended until the date of enactment of an Act that reauthorizes programs under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, if the Secretary of Education makes the determination described in paragraph (2).

(2) DETERMINATION.—The determination referred to in paragraph (1) is a determination that the performance of the State educational agency, in carrying out the programs for which the State has received a waiver under the educational flexibility program, justifies the extension of the designation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2363.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of Senate 2363, a bill that would extend the Education Flexibility Partnership Act, also known as Ed-Flex. This important bill will allow States that have already been approved for the Ed-Flex program to continue to participate until the No Child Left Behind Act is reauthorized and the issue of appropriate administrative flexibility can be re-examined by Congress.

As some of you may know, Ed-Flex provides greater State and local flexibility when using Federal education

funds to support locally designed comprehensive school improvement efforts. This increased flexibility is provided in exchange for increased accountability for results.

Specifically, Ed-Flex allows the Secretary of Education to delegate the authority to States to waive certain Federal statutory or regulatory requirements affecting the State and local school districts and schools, if they have adopted challenging academic standards and strong provisions for holding schools accountable for student achievement.

I would also like to point out that there are some provisions of Federal law that cannot be waived under the Ed-Flex program. Those provisions include requirements relating to fiscal accountability standards, equitable participation by private school pupils and teachers, parental involvement, allocation of funds to States and local school districts, as well as health, safety and civil rights.

I am pleased that my home State of Delaware is one of the States that has been participating in the Ed-Flex program. They have used the additional flexibility provided by Ed-Flex to better serve students and schools with a high level of poverty.

I urge all of you to support the bill. In exchange for accountability, we can give States and local schools increased flexibility and more freedom from unnecessary and burdensome Federal regulations that can so often get in the way of attaining educational excellence. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I join my colleague in supporting S. 2363, a bill to extend the current Ed-Flex authority.

The Ed-Flex program was first established in 1994 through the Goals 2000 Act. I was chief sponsor of the bill and Bill Goodling of Pennsylvania was the author of the Ed-Flex language. This was part of an early effort to provide States with greater flexibility as they begin to implement education reform initiatives.

Ed-Flex addressed criticism that certain Federal education requirements stymied local education reform and allowed local school districts to apply to waive select education requirements.

In exchange for greater flexibility, the local school district must demonstrate improved academic performance. Twelve States were granted Ed-Flex authority in 1999. Ten States continue to have the authority: Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont.

S. 2363 would extend Ed-Flex for these 10 States until Congress reauthorizes No Child Left Behind.

By extending this authority for these 10 States, local school districts in these States will not have to interrupt the measures they currently have in place.

In Maryland, this includes allowing school districts that receive title I funds to allow all the students in the school to take advantage of title I services, such as extra attention in reading, in writing for elementary school students.

In Massachusetts, seven school districts are using Ed-Flex authority to provide title I service to schools that previously had access to these services; but due to shifts in school populations, these schools were no longer eligible for these funds, even though the need still existed.

I am pleased that States have been responsible in approving waivers requested by the school districts. States have adhered to the law which prohibits certain waivers such as those affecting civil rights and maintenance of effort. These provisions are important and exist to maintain necessary protection for students and funding.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me also mention that the Department of Education has provided assurances that it will not allow States to waive compliance with a highly qualified teacher provision in No Child Left Behind. All States must be in compliance with this provision by the end of this school year.

The highly qualified teacher provision is critical to improving student academic performance. All children should have the benefit of a teacher who is certified in the subject area they teach. The highly qualified teacher provision in No Child Left Behind ensures that that will happen, and I appreciate the Department's oversight on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is well thought out and deserves the support of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1445

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2363.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENSE OF HOUSE THAT AMERICANS SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN MOMENT OF SILENCE REGARDING ARMED FORCES

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 698) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that

all Americans should participate in a moment of silence to reflect upon the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces both at home and abroad.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 698

Whereas it was through the brave and noble efforts of the Nation's forefathers that the United States first gained freedom and became a sovereign nation;

Whereas there are more than 1,300,000 active component and more than 1,100,000 reserve component members of the Armed Forces serving the Nation in support and defense of the values and freedom that all Americans cherish;

Whereas the members of the Armed Forces deserve the utmost respect and admiration of their fellow Americans for putting their lives in danger for the sake of the freedoms enjoyed by all Americans;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces are defending freedom and democracy around the globe and are playing a vital role in protecting the safety and security of all Americans;

Whereas the nation officially celebrates and honors the accomplishments and sacrifices of veterans, patriots, and leaders who fought for freedom, but does not yet officially pay tribute to those who currently serve in the Armed Forces;

Whereas all Americans should participate in a moment of silence to support the troops; and

Whereas March 26th, 2006, is designated as "National Support the Troops Day": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that all Americans should participate in a moment of silence to reflect upon the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces both at home and abroad.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 698 calls on all Americans to take a moment and reflect on the sacrifices that our young men and women in the United States military make every single day. I am honored to support this resolution.

Today we stand here, not as Republicans or Democrats, not as liberals or conservatives, but as Americans, able to put our differences aside and remember the commitment and sacrifices of those who are willing to go into harm's way to preserve the very freedoms we sometimes take for granted.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I sometimes have

the great distinction of traveling with my colleagues and meeting and listening to these brave men and women; and in talking with these young men and women, I can never help but to come away inspired by the strength of their convictions.

Last year, I was honored to fly aboard the USS *Theodore Roosevelt* as it was preparing for its recent deployment and spend the night aboard the massive aircraft carrier. It was there that I was able to see firsthand the thousands of 18- and 19-year-olds who transformed the *Roosevelt* from a floating piece of metal into the most powerful tool of American foreign policy.

I gained a deeper understanding of the sacrifices that these young sailors endure in defense of our Nation. Many of them will work on that flight deck and in the bowels of the ship for 17-hour days enduring a heat much worse than we ever experience on a summer day here in Washington. When they finally get some rest at the end of a long and grueling day, it is in cramped quarters with little or no privacy.

I was astounded by the dedication, professionalism, and heart of the young men and women who make up her crew. They truly show that the legacy of the Greatest Generation lives on in the spirit of our youth.

Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, the *Theodore Roosevelt* came home to Norfolk, which I proudly represent, at the end of its 6-month deployment to the Middle East, where it launched over 5,000 sorties in support of the global war on terror. This resolution is for those brave sailors, as well as all the brave men and women who have time and time again answered the call and proudly served this Nation when its principles and values have come under attack. They have never wavered in their defense of freedom and their sacrifice should never be forgotten, least of all by us here in Washington.

I would like to thank Mr. KNOLLENBERG for introducing this very important resolution and for his commitment and dedication to our fighting men and women.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in support of House Resolution 698, which expresses the sense of the House that all Americans should reflect upon the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces. I want to thank and recognize the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) for her leadership on this matter. I also want to acknowledge the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) for bringing this measure forward.

Mr. Speaker, there are over 2.4 million men and women in uniform, who have volunteered to defend this Nation. Today, over 281,000 of these extraordinary individuals are deployed in over 120 countries around the world. Active

and reserve component personnel are answering the call to duty in the global war on terror, as we, the homeland, defend challenges back at home.

It is only fitting, Mr. Speaker, that we recognize the service and sacrifice they make each and every day. The resolution before us calls upon all Americans to participate in a moment of silence and reflect upon the service and sacrifice that is being made by our Armed Forces, both here at home and abroad.

I would like to take this opportunity to also remind all Americans that in the coming months, May, in particular, the month of May, will be National Military Appreciation Month. It is another opportunity for us to recognize and honor those who serve and have served in our Armed Forces. I urge my colleagues to work with their communities to raise awareness and honor those who chose to serve their Nation in uniform.

Today we have thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, and Coast Guardsmen who serve in harm's way.

I urge our communities throughout this Nation to reach out to those brave and honorable Americans and recognize their contributions by adopting a servicemember or unit or a family that is left behind. While we should take a moment to reflect upon these sacrifices these individuals are making, there are also tangible efforts that Americans can take to show their love and appreciation to our Armed Forces.

I urge all Americans to continue their strong support for our troops and to express their support in appropriate venues.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this great resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia for allowing me to speak on this very important resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, last month, I came across a story of a young constituent of mine, Alexandra McGregor, who started a grass-roots campaign for a National Support the Troops Day.

After watching a news report about a fallen soldier, Alexandra began to think of all the days set aside to honor great Americans. Her idea for a National Support the Troops Day was hatched because of her belief that our active duty troops should be honored in the same way as veterans, Presidents, and other great Americans.

Alexandra was inspired to contact local, State, and Federal officials about her idea. She even went so far as to write to one high school in each State to encourage them to participate in a National Support the Troops Day.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today because of Alexandra and those like her

who wish to show their appreciation to the troops.

Currently, the U.S. officially honors the service veterans and patriots with designated national holidays. However, there is no official national day of recognition for active duty troops. We need to honor these men and women and show them that Americans across the country are appreciative of their hard work and sacrifice.

This resolution calls for Americans to participate in a moment of silence on March 26 to recognize our active duty troops. Mr. Speaker, this is no arbitrary day. Alexandra choose this day because it is the birthday of her late grandfather, a World War II veteran.

Today, there are over 1.3 million active duty troops both here at home and abroad. These men and women range from first-year military academy cadets to colonels and generals fighting in the global war against terrorism. Although we cannot thank them all individually, they all deserve our respect and admiration for their dedication to this great country. This resolution will honor our active duty troops as they deserve to be honored. On March 26, we will stand and salute these brave men and women.

With this resolution, it is my hope that our troops will know that the American people, from a 16-year-old girl in Waterford, Michigan, to the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, are grateful for their service. With our country at war, it is more important than ever to show our appreciation for our troops.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to ask for support of this resolution. I appreciate very much those that have joined in support of this resolution and for the support of the dedicated, courageous, heroic men and women of our Armed Forces.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO).

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 698, offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) to express the sense of this body that all Americans should participate in a moment of silence to reflect upon the service and the sacrifice of the members of the United States Armed Forces, both at home and abroad. Our Nation is unified in support of our men and women who sacrifice to keep us free.

This past year, Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Territory of Guam lost several servicemembers in combat. The toll seems unbearable to those who have lost loved ones, and in many ways it is. But the price that these men and women were willing to pay and ultimately did can be understood when one takes a simple moment to stop and notice what our way of life provides for us: liberty, freedom, and democracy.

Our Nation's fallen heroes know that freedom is not free. They died to protect our liberty so that we can remain

free. In many cases, they gave so others could also have a chance to live as we do, because we believe freedom-loving democracies will live at peace with us.

So as we honor all who serve with this resolution, I especially honor those who have made the greatest sacrifice. A moment of silence is especially appropriate for these fallen heroes, men and women, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude that is simply unpayable.

It allows us to reflect on our freedom; but mostly, Mr. Speaker, it captures the enormity of their individual sacrifices. Forever, each has fallen silent. For those who love them, there is consolation in knowing that our Nation will remember their sacrifice.

So let us take a moment to reflect upon and honor their memory. Today, as I read off the names of Guam's fallen heroes in the war on terror, I ask, Mr. Speaker, that we observe a brief moment of silence here today in this House on this floor to honor these men and women who sacrificed and continue to sacrifice like they did:

Specialist Christopher Wesley; First Lieutenant Michael Aguon Vega; Sergeant Yihjyh Lang Chen; Corporal JayGee Meluat; Sergeant Skipper Soram; Specialist Jonathon Pangelinan Santos; Staff Sergeant Steven Bayow; Specialist Derence Jack; Sergeant Wilgene Lieto; Specialist Richard Naputi; and Specialist Kasper Dudkiewicz.

Now for a brief moment of silence.

God bless our service men and women, and God bless our great country, the United States of America.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

□ 1500

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in very, very strong support of this resolution offered by my colleague from the great State of Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG).

Mr. Speaker, since September 11, 2001, our Nation has been at war against the cowardly terrorists who attacked our Nation on that horrible day. The men and the women who served in our Armed Forces have made tremendous sacrifices to make America and the world a safer place.

They toppled the Taliban and they brought freedom and democracy to 25 million people in Afghanistan. Because of that service and that sacrifice, Mr. Speaker, Afghanistan today is a partner and an ally in the war on terror, instead of the friendly host of our enemy.

For the past 3 years, the Armed Forces have been engaged in Operation Iraqi Freedom. That mission has been very long, very difficult, and the sacrifices have been many. But the mission is being achieved. The Iraqi people have gone to the polls three times and are now finishing the work on establishing a Democratic national unity government.

Once democracy takes root in Iraq, freedom will have gained another foothold in a part of the world where it is so desperately needed. None of these incredible accomplishments would have been possible without the sacrifice of our men and our women in uniform.

All of our volunteer military, made up of citizen soldiers, are the best emissaries of freedom our Nation has to offer. These are men and women willing to give up their lives to spread freedom and to make our Nation more secure. And for that we owe them a debt which can never be repaid.

The least we can do as Americans is to pause to reflect on everything that they have sacrificed, for the incredible service that they have given to the cause of freedom. And so to every soldier in the Army, to every airman in the Air Force, to every sailor in the Navy, to every Marine, to every member of the National Guard or the Reserves, to every brave member of the Coast Guard, thank you.

Thank you for your service and thank you for your sacrifice. Thank you all for serving the cause of freedom. Every American should observe the moment of silence asked for by this resolution and reflect upon all of our Armed Forces and all that they have done to protect our freedoms, our liberty, our democracy. And following that moment of silence, we should also personally thank every service member that we meet in our everyday lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this very important resolution.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution and thank the gentleman (Mr. KNOLLENBERG) for introducing it. No matter what one's views are on the Iraq war, or war in general, our men and women in uniform sacrifice a great deal so that we may live freely.

It is a fact of life that in every war anyone who serves in war runs the very real risk of losing their lives. This is a tremendous burden that few of us can ever imagine. However, from the moment they rise in the morning, every U.S. soldier knows that they could fall in the line of duty that day.

Unfortunately, 2,309 U.S. soldiers have paid the ultimate price in Iraq and 278 have died in Afghanistan. Thousands have died in the wars that the U.S. has fought—Vietnam, World War I and World War II, Korea, Desert Storm and others. All of these soldiers, regardless of when they served, deserve our thanks, our prayers, and our respect.

This burden is shared by not only every man and woman that puts on the uniform, but each of their families, too. In order to adequately honor those that have fallen, we must continue our responsibility to those that they have left behind.

Mr. Speaker, we must show our support for these fallen heroes and their families. This resolution is a small way of showing our gratitude.

I strongly support this resolution and thank our soldiers for their service. My prayers are with those who have lost their lives and their families.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 698.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT OF CONGRESS REGARDING ACCESS OF MILITARY RECRUITERS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 354) expressing the continued support of Congress for requiring an institution of higher education to provide military recruiters with access to the institution's campus and students at least equal in quality and scope to that which is provided to any other employer in order to be eligible for the receipt of certain Federal funds.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 354

Whereas on March 6, 2006, the Supreme Court ruled 8-0 in favor of the Government in the case of *Rumsfeld v. Forum for Academic and Institutional Rights, Inc.*, upholding the authority of Congress to withhold Federal funds from an institution of higher education that prevents military recruiters from gaining access to the institution's campus and students in a manner that is at least equal in quality and scope to that which is provided to any other employer;

Whereas this important decision comes at a time when the Nation finds itself at war and reaffirms the constitutional obligation of the Government to provide for the defense of the Nation;

Whereas the decision recognizes the authority of Congress under section 8 of article I of the Constitution to raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, and make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

Whereas the national security interests of the United States are best served by a high level of military personnel readiness;

Whereas the ability of the Armed Forces to recruit the best possible candidates from the widest available pool of talent is of paramount importance to national security;

Whereas institutions of higher education are an important source of recruits for the Armed Forces;

Whereas an institution of higher education that prevents military recruiters from gaining access to the institution's campus or students in a manner that is at least equal in quality and scope to that which is provided to any other employer does a disservice to those students who desire the opportunity to serve in the Armed Forces; and

Whereas section 983 of title 10, United States Code, requires institutions of higher education to provide such equal access to military recruiters in order to be eligible for the receipt of certain Federal funds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress expresses

continued support for requiring an institution of higher education to provide military recruiters with access to the institution's campus and students at least equal in quality and scope to that which is provided to any other employer in order to be eligible for the receipt of certain Federal funds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on March 6, 2006, the Supreme Court of the United States, in unanimously deciding in favor of the government's position in the case *Rumsfeld v. the Forum for Academic and Institutional Rights, Inc.*, sent an emphatic rebuke to those who would view opposition to military recruiting as a form of protest.

The military recruiting process within our colleges and universities is an important pillar of our national security that we can ill afford to cavalierly cast aside because of a policy disagreement.

The Supreme Court's decision upheld the Solomon Amendment named for the late U.S. Representative, Gerald Solomon, and strongly supported from its inception in 1994 by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO).

Mr. Solomon's and Mr. POMBO's initial objective was simple. No institution may deny access to recruiters, to students and student information, or student access to Reserve Officer Training Corps, or ROTC programs, without forfeiting their Federal grants and other funding.

Under a number of modifications over the years, the language ruled on by the court requires access to military recruiters that is at least equal in quality and scope to the access provided to any other employer.

While the law initially put only Department of Defense funding at risk, the current law, upheld by the court's ruling, would allow the funding from eight agencies to be withheld, including the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Energy, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

The group, representing a number of law schools and professors, had persuaded the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Philadel-

phia that the Solomon Amendment violated the Unconstitutional Conditions Doctrine, because it forced a law school to choose between surrendering first amendment rights of speech and association and losing Federal funding for its university.

At the center of the debate was the objection of certain organizations to the Department of Defense policy that denies military service to open homosexuals. The Supreme Court decision discredited the case by clarifying that the Solomon Amendment regulated conduct and not speech, and that it was clear that the policy on homosexuals was a government statement and not the policy of the law schools.

The decision also noted that the Solomon Amendment presented no risk to the freedom of association of the law schools since there was no capability for recruiters to become part of an institution and actively hijack the public perception of the institution's views.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 354, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), is a celebration of a wise and just decision by our Supreme Court and a strong statement of Congressional support for the Solomon Amendment.

The Solomon Amendment expresses the inherent wisdom of its author and the finest traditions of our Nation. In Mr. Solomon's view, barring military recruiters was an intrusion on Federal prerogatives, a slap in the face to our Nation's military personnel, and an impediment to a sound national security policy.

Mr. Speaker, the Solomon Amendment really does work to protect the future of our Nation. Today, there are only three small law schools that have chosen to deny recruiters access to campuses and student information. They simply do not require Federal funding to survive, and they have chosen to protest the Department of Defense policy on homosexuals in the military as is their right.

But for the overwhelming majority of colleges and universities, the worthy messages of patriotism and service to Nation are being heard by America's youth and they are stepping forward to confront our enemies in this long war against terror.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. POMBO for introducing this resolution. It is imperative that everyone in our Nation understand the importance of military recruiting and the unequivocal committee support of the Congress for the Solomon Amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 354.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 354, which expresses Congress' continued support to require institutions of higher education to provide military recruiters the same ac-

cess to students as they provide to other employers.

I am pleased to join with the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) in support of this measure. I would also like to recognize the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) for bringing this measure forward today.

Mr. Speaker, on March 6, 2006 just a few days ago, the United States Supreme Court affirmed the statutory provision that requires institutions of higher education to provide access to students at least equal in quality and equal in scope to those that are provided to other employers in order to be eligible for receipt of Federal funds.

The statutory provision, commonly referred to as the Solomon Amendment, was first enacted in 1994, and has subsequently been amended over the past several years. However, the basic underlying premise of the provision is that a college or university that denies military recruiters access equal to other recruiters would lose their Federal funds.

The Supreme Court found that the Solomon Amendment does not violate the first amendment, and that Congress can require law schools to provide equal access to military recruiters without violating the school's freedom of speech or association as schools are free to not accept Federal funding.

We are a Nation at war, and military recruiters need to be able to recruit individuals from all walks of life, from the high school graduate, to the person completing their doctorate and all of those in between, whether they are undergraduates in liberal arts, whether they are law school students or medical professionals completing their residency.

The military, in many ways, is just a microcosm of our society as a whole. And Congress has a responsibility to ensure that all Americans, all Americans are afforded the knowledge and the opportunity to serve their Nation if they choose to do so.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in this House, we are continually voting for increased funding for institutions of higher learning in our Nation, and it is certainly right and it is proper that we do so, because our future depends on our young people being able to receive the education that they so rightly deserve.

But what has been troubling in recent years has been attempts by many of these same institutions that receive Federal funding to restrict or to bar military recruiters from their campuses in violation of the law.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court voted in an 8-0 decision to uphold the requirement that military recruiters be given access to students

like any other perspective employer, or that institution could lose their Federal funding. This policy is very, very important to the future of our military, of our freedom, and of our democracy.

The young men and women on our college campuses should not be denied the great opportunities available to them, to so many of them in the United States military, just because some college administrator may not agree with our national policy.

We have freedom in our Nation, but that freedom is not free. And there are many young people in our Nation's colleges, in our Nation's universities who are willing to pay the price of service and of sacrifice in order to protect the freedom of every one of their fellow Americans.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution restates the policy and sends a very clear message to our Nation's colleges and to our Nation's universities. We as a Nation want to support their mission to educate our young people. They must allow equal access to our military recruiters to give those students a chance to see if serving their country is perhaps the right career move for them or the right personal choice for them.

Mr. Speaker, not one person in this Nation is drafted into military service. We have an all-volunteer military. It makes us strong and it keeps us free. Free people make free decisions. Let us let our young people continue to make theirs an informed decision.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for the recognition to speak so that I can make my remarks with the proper perspective.

My father, Frank Kucinich, was a World War II Marine Corps veteran.

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My brother Frank Kucinich, Jr., was a Vietnam veteran in the Marines. My brother Gary Kucinich was a Marine Corps veteran, 1968 to 1972. My sister Beth Ann Kucinich served in the United States Army. I would have served as well except that I was not able to get in as I have a heart murmur.

We have a tradition of service in my family. My nephew Gary Kucinich, my brother Gary's son, is in Iraq right now. But having said all that, I want to say that while I believe it is honorable to serve our country and we should praise those who do serve, I rise in strong opposition to H. Con. Res. 354 and in support of the necessity and importance of nondiscrimination policies.

The military's misguided Don't Ask, Don't Tell ban on lesbian, gay and bisexual servicemembers is clearly not compatible with university policies that prohibit campus recruiting by em-

ployers who discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation.

There is no lack of "equal" access for any employer that seeks to recruit on America's college campuses, assuming those employers do not discriminate. But granting access to an employer, whether military, private sector or otherwise, that fails to meet a school's nondiscrimination policy is not equal access, but special access. It is a unique right to discriminate, granted only to the military.

This Congress should be leading the way in the fight against discrimination, not supporting policies that allow the military to sidestep nondiscrimination policies. We should ensure that all men and women who wish to serve in the Armed Forces are allowed to do so by repealing Don't Ask, Don't Tell.

Requiring schools to suspend their nondiscrimination policies for military recruiters and their openly discriminatory policies is a step backwards. Rather than condone and supporting these discriminatory policies, this Congress should work diligently to eliminate the need for nondiscrimination policies. I urge my colleagues to take the lead in the fight against discrimination. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of H. Con. Res. 354. As chairman of the Education and the Workforce Committee and a member of the Armed Services Committee, this measure touches on two issues very near and dear to my heart: higher education and our national security.

Just over a week ago, the U.S. Supreme Court announced a unanimous decision to protect the rights of military recruiters seeking access to colleges and universities that accept Federal funding. I applaud the Supreme Court's decision, which embodies the same spirit as many of our own legislative efforts here in Congress.

Since its enactment in 1996, the Solomon amendment has found many allies on the Education and the Workforce and the Armed Services Committees, as well as throughout the entire House. Our consistent message has been this: Whether in a time of war or a time of peace, if colleges and universities are willing to accept taxpayer dollars to operate, they also must be willing to accept those who recruit the men and women who defend our Nation—and our freedom.

At no time in recent memory has our Nation placed more responsibility upon the shoulders of our men and women in uniform. We're fighting a war unlike any we have ever fought before and doing so on multiple fronts. As we struggle to preserve our very way of life, it is essential that we promote military service as an option for college students across the country. Indeed, if we are going to find success in defending our freedom and protecting our homeland, then our military recruiters must have access to our Nation's best and brightest students. And that access is what the Solomon amendment, last week's unanimous Supreme Court decision, and our ongoing efforts here in Congress continue to protect.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress has established a record of action on national security issues, from supporting our military to providing for a strong national defense to fighting and winning

the war on terror. We remain committed to standing behind our troops and defending our Nation from every threat, and this resolution is a reflection of that fact. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition today to H. Con. Res. 354.

Last year, students at the University of California at Santa Cruz in my district organized a demonstration protesting the Department of Defense's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy and the presence of military recruiters to campus. How did DOD respond? They sent someone to spy on the protest and deemed the participants, students exercising their constitutional rights, a "credible threat".

Our country was founded on the principle that its citizens have the authority to disagree with their government. As Edward R. Murrow said, "We must not confuse dissent with disloyalty." Unwarranted domestic spying is the kind of extreme DOD reaction that concerns me if military recruiters are allowed unfettered access to campuses across the Nation.

The Republican leadership may be eager to endorse the recent Supreme Court decision requiring higher education institutions to provide access to a Government agency that practices blatant discriminatory practices, but my constituents and I are not.

Conditional Federal funding may be constitutional, but discrimination in all practices should not be.

Congress should be working to encourage civil rights and non-discriminatory practices, not endorsing a decision that forces universities to disregard their own values and the constitutional rights of their students. Equating equal opportunity employers with a Government agency that abides by the discriminatory "Don't ask, don't tell" policy is unreasonable and unjust.

I urge a "no" vote on this resolution.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Con. Res. 354 because the military should not discriminate based on sexual orientation. Colleges and universities should be able to deny access to military recruiters without losing Federal funds.

In 1948, President Harry S. Truman courageously integrated the Armed Forces, signing Executive Order 9981 when many in his party opposed racial equality. As a result, the military has since served as an example for private and public organizations alike, encouraging racial equality and opportunity in hiring and promotion.

In contrast, President Bush promotes divisive prejudices and his friends in Congress are here today promoting a backward agenda. This resolution declares support for a court decision that prevents institutions of higher education from promoting higher understanding.

President Truman demonstrated great courage by racially integrating the military. President Bush and his Republican cronies show great cowardice in failing to advance additional civil rights today. If they were in power in 1948, I doubt they would have acted then either.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution and allow universities to continue to promote racial, religious, gender—and sexual—equality.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, my support for this resolution is reluctant because, while I believe that allowing military recruiters

equal access to institutions of higher education is beneficial to both the military and the students, I am also strongly opposed to policies that discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation, such as "Don't Ask, Don't Tell." This policy has deprived the military of over 10,000 highly trained soldiers during a time of war and continues to cost the government millions of dollars in wasted training and enforcement costs. If we want to bridge the divide between the military and universities, we should, instead of passing resolutions like H. Con. Res. 354, pass H.R. 1059, the "Military Readiness Enhancement Act," which, by repealing "Don't Ask, Don't Tell," would end the dispute over equal access for military recruiters. At the end of the day, our security is best served by giving all qualified Americans the freedom to serve our country.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 354.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

WAIVING PASSPORT FEES FOR RELATIVES OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1184) to waive the passport fees for a relative of a deceased member of the Armed Forces proceeding abroad to visit the grave of such member or to attend a funeral or memorial service for such member.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1184

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PASSPORT FEES.

Section 1 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 750, chapter 223; 22 U.S.C. 214) is amended in the third sentence by striking "or from a widow, child, parent, brother, or sister of a deceased member of the Armed Forces proceeding abroad to visit the grave of such member" and inserting "or from a widow, widower, child, parent, grandparent, brother, or sister of a deceased member of the Armed Forces proceeding abroad to visit the grave of such member or to attend a funeral or memorial service for such member".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1184, as passed by the Senate, corrects a minor flaw in current passport law. While this flaw is minor in the sense of its legal impact, the possible impact it has had and could have on family members of our brave servicemen and -women who have made the ultimate sacrifice is significant enough that we should move to correct it quickly.

Under current law, the State Department waives passport fees for family members traveling abroad to official grave sites of armed servicemembers. However, the current law does not make a similar exception for family members traveling to attend a funeral or memorial service for a servicemember killed in action and then buried or memorialized overseas. S. 1184 would rightly extend this fee waiver to these families as well.

The ability to attend a funeral or memorial service for one who has paid the ultimate price in the service of our country is just as necessary an aspect of paying our final respects as being able to visit their grave.

Mr. Speaker, the logistical and financial burden imposed by these fees on grieving families can quickly build up. This small flaw in our current law has had large ramifications, and it does a disservice to the families of our fallen heroes and creates undue stress and pain that could easily be corrected.

Correcting this flaw would mean a great deal to those families who have given most. In this regard, I urge that S. 1184 be passed quickly and sent to the President for his signature.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. This legislation, Mr. Speaker, represents a small, but important, change to existing law to help ease in one small way the suffering of U.S. citizens whose relatives have made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, we are at war. Hundreds of thousands of Americans from both our regular forces and from the National Guard and Reserves have been deployed in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other countries around the globe. Our

forces have been subject to more stress than any time since the Vietnam War when the United States had the draft.

The men and women who have performed so magnificently for their country deserve all the support we can give them, and their families deserve every possible relief we can give them as well.

The legislation before us today affords those families some relief at a time of unimaginable loss.

Many members of our Armed Forces have developed ties and families abroad, and a few of them are being buried at private cemeteries in foreign lands after making the ultimate sacrifice. At present, our law requires grieving parents, grandparents, and other relatives to pay nearly \$100 in first-time passport fees when all they want to do is to attend their family member's final honor. For a large family these costs can add up and for no good reason.

The legislation before us remedies this problem. It authorizes the Department of State to waive the passport fees in this situation, just as the Department is currently allowed to do when the family member is being buried in a U.S. military cemetery. It also extends the waiver to allow grandparents to be eligible for it.

Mr. Speaker, this is a problem that affects relatively few people. Indeed, the Congressional Budget Office has concluded that it would have no significant impact on the Federal budget; but when it does happen, it can be a godsend to those who have lost so much.

I commend my dear friend, the Senate sponsor of this legislation, Senator JOE BIDEN of Delaware, for introducing this humanitarian measure; and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our men and women bravely serving in the Armed Forces—past, present, and future. As they fight the forces of terrorism around the globe we must seek to honor their sacrifices made to preserve our freedoms.

As we remember them on March 26, National Support the Troops Day, it is only fitting that we participate in a moment of silence to reflect on their service. Those currently serving in our Armed Forces are protecting liberty that was established by the Founding Fathers and has been preserved by our Nation's veterans. Soldiers, sailors, and airmen daily risk their lives fighting those who wish to enslave mankind to religious extremism, oppression, and tyranny.

Today I also rise in support of S. 1184, an effort to properly honor those whose loved ones have fallen in combat. It is the least we can do to waive passport fees for those who must travel overseas in order to visit the resting place of their relatives who have given the full measure of service. From the beaches of France to deserts of Africa, American soldiers have given their lives and been interred on foreign soil.

We are ever grateful for their sacrifice and this is but a small way we can now support their relatives.

Finally, recognizing that our military is dependent on a robust recruiting operation, I give my full support for H. Con. Res. 354. To preserve an all volunteer military service, it is essential that recruiters be granted access to the best and brightest American students. Service in the military is an honorable position and without our Armed Services, we would not have the academic freedoms that have made our Nation so advanced in culture and science.

I recently had the pleasure of recognizing New Jersey's Fifth District nominees to the U.S. Service Academies. Not all students have that honor, but all students should have the option of learning more about this noble profession from qualified Armed Forces recruiters.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1184.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SHOULD FULLY PROTECT THE FREEDOMS OF ALL RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES WITHOUT DISTINCTION

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 190) expressing the sense of the Congress that the Russian Federation should fully protect the freedoms of all religious communities without distinction, whether registered and unregistered, as stipulated by the Russian Constitution and international standards.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 190

Whereas the Russian Federation is a participating State of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and has freely committed to fully respect the rights of individuals, whether alone or in community with others, to profess and practice religion or belief;

Whereas the Russian Federation specifically committed in the 1989 Vienna Concluding Document to "take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination against individuals or communities on the grounds of religion or belief" and to "grant upon their request to communities of believers, practicing or prepared to practice their faith within the constitutional framework of their States, recognition of the status provided for them in the respective countries";

Whereas Article 28 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation declares "everyone shall be guaranteed the right to freedom of conscience, to freedom of religious worship, including the right to profess, individually or jointly with others, any religion" and Article 8 of the 1997 Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations provides

for registration for religious communities as "religious organizations," if they have at least 10 members and have operated within the Russian Federation with legal status for at least 15 years;

Whereas registration is critical for religious groups to fully enjoy their religious freedoms, as many rights and privileges afforded to religious communities in the Russian Federation are contingent on obtaining registration;

Whereas many religious groups refuse to seek registration on theological or other grounds, while other communities have been unjustly denied registration or had their registration improperly terminated by local authorities;

Whereas many of the unregistered communities in the Russian Federation today were never registered under the Soviet system because they refused to collaborate with that government's anti-religious policies and they are now experiencing renewed discrimination and repression from the authorities;

Whereas over the past 2 years there have been an estimated ten arson attacks on unregistered Protestant churches, with little or no effective response by law enforcement officials to bring the perpetrators to justice;

Whereas in some areas of the Russian Federation law enforcement personnel have carried out violent actions against believers from unregistered communities peacefully practicing their faith; and

Whereas the United States has sought to protect the fundamental and inalienable human right to seek, know, and serve God according to the dictates of one's own conscience, in accordance with the international agreements committing nations to respect individual freedom of thought, conscience, and belief: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States should—

(1) urge the Russian Federation to ensure full protection of freedoms for all religious communities without distinction, whether registered and unregistered, and end the harassment of unregistered religious groups by the security apparatus and other government agencies;

(2) urge the Russian Federation to ensure that law enforcement officials vigorously investigate acts of violence against unregistered religious communities, as well as make certain that authorities are not complicit in such attacks;

(3) continue to raise concerns with the Government of the Russian Federation over violations of religious freedom, including those against unregistered religious communities, especially indigenous denominations not well known in the United States;

(4) ensure that United States Embassy officials engage local officials throughout the Russian Federation, especially when violations of freedom of religion occur, and undertake outreach activities to educate local officials about the rights of unregistered religious communities;

(5) urge both the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chair-in-Office on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination, also focusing on Intolerance and Discrimination against Christians and Members of Other Religions, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief to visit the Russian Federation and raise with federal and local officials concerns about the free practice of unregistered religious communities; and

(6) urge the Council of Europe and its member countries to raise with Russian Federation officials issues relating to freedom of religion, especially in light of the Russian Federation's responsibilities as President of the Council in 2006.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H. Con. Res. 190 expresses the sense of the Congress that the Russian Federation should fully protect the right of its people to worship and practice their faith as they see fit. This freedom is the right of all religious communities without distinct, whether registered or unregistered, and that is stipulated by the Russian Constitution and by international standards.

Yet I am sorry to report religious freedom for minority religious communities throughout the Russian Federation have been under growing pressure as local officials and government authorities continue to harass and limit the abilities of these groups to practice their faith freely.

As we learned at a recent Helsinki Commission hearing, instances of violence have become alarmingly common. Arson attacks against churches in Russia have occurred in several towns and cities with little or no police response.

In its 2005 International Religious Freedom Report, the State Department Office on International Religious Freedom notes: "Some Federal agencies and many local authorities continue to restrict the rights of various religious minorities. Moreover, contradictions between Federal and local laws and varying interpretations of the law provide regional officials with opportunities to restrict the activities of religious minorities. Many observers attribute discriminatory practices at the local level to the greater susceptibility of local governments than the Federal Government to discriminatory attitudes in lobbying by local majority religious groups. The government only occasionally intervenes to prevent or reverse discrimination at the local level."

Mr. Speaker, the internationally recognized expert on religious liberty in Russia, Larry Uzzell, has written: "Russia has now come to use as standard practice methods of religious repression that were applied only occasionally in the 1990s. Secular bureaucrats now typically refuse to authorize land transfers to Baptist churches and also forbid movie theaters or other public halls to sign rental contracts with them." As a result, as an example: "In Moscow City alone some 10 Baptist congregations have ceased to exist simply because they could not find places within which to worship."

I would just note parenthetically, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Larry for his extraordinary work in bringing this matter to the attention of the Congress. Larry is a tireless advocate for oppressed believers throughout Russia

and Central Asia. He is facing some serious health issues now, and I would like to wish him a very speedy recovery.

Mr. Speaker, in response to this growing and very negative trend in Russia, this resolution urges the Russian Federation to "ensure full protections of freedoms for all religious communities without distinction, whether registered or unregistered, and to end the harassment of unregistered religious groups by the security apparatus and other government agencies, as well as to ensure that law enforcement officials rigorously investigate acts of violence against unregistered religious communities, and to make certain that authorities are not complicit in such attacks."

I point out that in March 2004 a district court banned the religious activity of Jehovah's Witnesses in Moscow. For 2 years now the authorities have used the Moscow decision to harass the Jehovah's Witnesses Administration Center in St. Petersburg, with threats to "liquidate" the administrative center which could threaten local congregations of Jehovah's Witnesses throughout all of Russia.

Members of the Russia's Muslim community and respected human rights activists have expressed concern regarding what they contend are large-scale fabrications of terrorism against Russian Muslims. One of Russia's Supreme Muftis has stated that random police checks and arrests are becoming commonplace throughout Russia for Russian Muslims.

Let me reiterate that Russia has every right to defend itself against terrorism and to investigate and prosecute terrorists. Of course it does. Here in the United States we face the problem of combating terrorism while safeguarding civil liberties. I would urge the government, however, to strive for the proper balance in defending both its citizens as well as their civil liberties.

Mr. Speaker, the religious liberty picture in Russia is not entirely dark, and it would be disingenuous to make that assertion.

□ 1530

There are Nations that have worse records. They can be found on the list of "countries of particular concern" that is issued by the U.S. Department of State in its annual report on religious freedom around the world, so-called CPC countries like Vietnam.

However, Russia is a member of the U.N. Security Council, an OSCE-participating State, and will soon chair the Council of Europe. In addition, this year, it is the chair of the G-8 and the host of the G-8 Summit in St. Petersburg in July. Considering all of these positions, they should be expected to uphold basic, internationally recognized and accepted standards to protect peaceful religious practice.

That is what this resolution is all about.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume, and I rise in strong support of this legislation.

First of all, I want to commend my good friend from New Jersey for introducing yet another important resolution concerning religious freedom in Russia. CHRIS SMITH has been a leader on this issue for many years, and I want to pay public tribute to his commitment. His tireless leadership in support of both religious freedom and all human rights are legendary in this body.

Mr. Speaker, the fall of Soviet communism was a watershed event of the 20th century. What emerged was, by no means, a Jeffersonian democracy. Only a fool would have expected that outcome, but for the first time in over seven decades, the citizens of the former Soviet Union truly expressed their views, practiced their religions, opened private businesses and traveled outside what we used to call the Iron Curtain.

But Mr. Speaker, I am profoundly troubled that the limited and growing democracy which emerged from the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the ensuing respect for human rights and religious freedom are quickly vanishing. Under the rule of Vladimir Putin and his small junta of former KGB officers, the achievements of the past decade are being reversed, with very little criticism from the international community.

This is a very sad development for the entire civilized world, for the United States, but most particularly for the people of Russia. And while we are nowhere near omnipotent in our relations with Russia, we must do whatever we can to counteract this very troubling trend.

As this resolution correctly notes, one of the casualties of rising authoritarianism in Russia under Putin has been the increased harassment of religious organizations that are not registered with the Russian Government, as well as stepped-up violence aimed at their membership. While some of these religious organizations refuse to register with the Russian State on principle, others have sought to register, only to be turned down repeatedly by the Russian Government.

Mr. Speaker, the Russian constitution commits the government to protect the right of Russian citizens to exercise their religious beliefs freely. It is most unfortunate that Mr. Putin and his cronies have failed to use the power of the Russian State to put an end to the mistreatment of unregistered churches and to stop acts of violence against average Russian citizens who simply wish to express their religious beliefs freely.

With passage of this resolution submitted by my friend, Mr. SMITH, Congress will demand that the Russian

Federation reverse the troubling trend away from freedom and democracy under Vladimir Putin and urges our administration and our European friends to ensure that religious freedom remains firmly on the radar screen in our dealings with the Russians.

Mr. Speaker, this summer, a Group of Eight industrialized democracies, so-called, will meet in St. Petersburg for their annual summit. Given the dramatic erosion of religious and political freedom in Russia, it is imperative that the original G-7 nations clearly and unequivocally inform Russia that its membership in the G-8 will be suspended unless Mr. Putin is willing to change the negative direction in which he is taking the Russian nation.

Russia was originally invited to join the G-7 as merely a guest, at a time when Russia, under Yeltsin, was moving in a positive direction. Now that churches are being closed, political opponents are being locked away in Siberia and the media no longer is free, the parliament is no longer independent, the courts are an adjunct of the Kremlin, we can no longer pretend that Russia belongs in the G-8.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the legislation submitted by Mr. SMITH. I urge all of my colleagues to do so.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time to, first of all, thank my good friend and colleague, Mr. LANTOS, for his eloquent statement and for his leadership for decades on the fundamental issue of human rights, particularly as it relates to religious freedom. We have been partners, along with FRANK WOLF and a few other Members of this body for years in pressuring Moscow and what was formerly the Warsaw Pact nations to liberalize their policies.

As Mr. LANTOS pointed out so well a moment ago, there is a very troubling and dangerous trend as Putin takes Russia in the wrong direction, especially as it relates to NGOs, religious freedom and religious bodies of all kinds and various denominations, and just basic civil liberties are being constricted in that country, Russia needs the oxygen of liberty and freedom in order to realize its vast potential.

So I want to thank again Mr. LANTOS for his wonderful statement and leadership.

I would also like to thank John Finerty from the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, who is our Russian expert. John has been on the commission since 1981. When I got elected 26 years ago, John Finerty was there, a Russian speaker, a Russian expert, who has provided valuable insight to both Democrats and Republicans on the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. His wisdom, his council, his clarity has aided us while we travelled to Russia, when we met with lawmakers in bilateral discussions, with members of the Duma and

other officials from Russia, and has always provided us the insight that we needed, and like I said, that sense of perspective and timeliness as well as what our next steps ought to be. John has been to Russia and to the Soviet Union at least 27 times over the years.

I will never forget when he accompanied FRANK WOLF and I, when we went to Moscow on a very I think historic trip where we visited Perm Camp 35 where Nathan Sharansky had spent so many years of his life, John was with us on an historic trip/meeting with the Duma. Four days of talks—and did we ever need John's incredible knowledge and insight. He was amazing! So I want to thank John for his leadership for all of these years and helping us with this legislation today.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a cosponsor and in support of H. Con. Res. 190, which urges the Russian Federation to "ensure full protection of freedoms for all religious communities without distinction, whether registered and unregistered, and end the harassment of unregistered religious groups by the security apparatus and other government agencies," as well as to "ensure that law enforcement officials vigorously investigate acts of violence against unregistered religious communities, as well as make certain that authorities are not complicit in such attacks."

As the Ranking House Member on the Helsinki Commission, I have seen how religious freedoms for minority religious communities throughout the Russian Federation have come under increasing pressure. Throughout that vast country, local officials and government authorities continue to harass and limit the ability of these groups to practice their faith freely. In addition, instances of violence, such as arson attacks, have been alarmingly common in recent years. The Helsinki Commission heard disturbing testimony to this effect in April of last year.

The State Department's International Religious Freedom Report for 2005 reported that some federal agencies and many local authorities continued to restrict the rights of various religious minorities, and the internationally recognized expert on religious liberty in Russia, Larry Uzzell, has written that even in Moscow some 10 Baptist congregations have ceased to exist because local bureaucrats refused to allow rentals or property transfers for the use of worship services.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that the religious liberty picture in Russia is deteriorating at a critical time for Russia. Russia is an OSCE participating state and assumes the leadership of the Council of Europe in May of this year. Russia also chairs the G-8 this year. A nation holding such positions should not be a country where members of minority religious groups need to constantly battle with bureaucrats in order to have a place to wor-

ship, or to get permission from the local clergy of another faith in order to hold a public gathering, or to wonder if their prayer house will be the target of vandalism.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 190, and I again thank my Helsinki Commission Chairman, CHRIS SMITH, for introducing this resolution, and for his tireless efforts on behalf of religious freedom and liberty around the world. I also join Chairman SMITH in commending John Finerty of the Helsinki Commission staff for his decades of service to the Commission, and I especially thank him for assisting me in my interactions with members of the Russian Duma through our OSCE Parliamentary Assembly process.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 190, urging the Russian Federation to protect and ensure religious freedom for all people in Russia.

Last year witnesses at a Helsinki Commission hearing on unregistered religious groups in Russia, provided alarming reports about the actions of local authorities towards unregistered or minority religious communities. Recurring reports of police harassment and criminal violence (that is rarely vigorously investigated) against these groups is jeopardizing the status of religious liberties in Russia.

Adding to the concerns are recent reports that the Duma is preparing legislation to regulate the activities of missionaries. Reportedly, the bill would create administrative and criminal penalties for "unlawful missionary work connected with provoking religious extremism." There was also speculation in the Russian media that the Justice Ministry was looking to tighten the rules for granting visas to foreign missionaries. Furthermore, there are also reports that the Duma is considering an amendment to existing legislation that would require re-registration of registered religious organizations.

Mr. Speaker, these initiatives make evident that some people in the Russian government believe the role of the state is to control religious freedom rather than to facilitate and protect free expression. Officials know that it is very difficult for unregistered religious organizations to function effectively and freely—they know that limiting the actions of missionaries and restricting the distribution of visas would be the best option to control the growth of religious organizations.

The Congress must send a clear signal to President Putin and other Russian officials that religious freedom is a critically important issue and that we expect Russia to uphold its own constitution and its international commitments and protect the fundamental right of freedom of conscience. This resolution specifically urges Russia to fully protect religious freedoms for all religious communities, whether registered or unregistered, and to prevent the harassment of unregistered religious groups by the security apparatus and other government agencies. I strongly urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 190.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 190.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 350) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 350

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY.

The rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on April 27, 2006, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) and the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

One of the stated purposes of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is to provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the days of remembrance as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust and encourage and sponsor appropriate observances of such days of remembrance throughout the United States.

The first Days of Remembrance ceremony in the rotunda of the United States Capitol occurred in 1979, and the rotunda ceremony has since become the inspiration for similar Holocaust remembrance ceremonies that take place throughout the United States.

H. Con. Res. 350 will allow for this year's national ceremony to be conducted in the rotunda on April 27, 2006. Mr. Speaker, it is necessary to go through this procedure, joint authorization by both Chambers, to use the very sacred center of the Capitol for this ceremony. The enormity of the crimes of the Holocaust, and the need to ensure they are never forgotten, make the rotunda a fitting place for this ceremony.

The theme of this year's commemoration is "Legacies of Justice" in honor of the courage of, and the precedents set by, those who testified during the trials of Nazi war criminals. The theme also pays tribute to those who work tirelessly for the cause of justice, both then and now.

This year, we mark the 60th anniversary of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. The unprecedented Nuremberg trials established a judicial process to rule on the atrocities committed by the Germans during World War II and brought to the forefront the ideas of universal justice, human rights and responsibility for war crimes. Evil persists in the world, Mr. Speaker, but our prosecution of the perpetrators of the Holocaust taught us that evil can be defeated and justice can be done, but only if we have the courage to stand up to the perpetrators. That is a vital lesson, one we must never forget, and this ceremony will help us remember it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 350, authorizing the use of the Capitol rotunda for the days of remembrance ceremony on April 27 of this year. As in the past, Congress has always passed this concurrent resolution for the use of the Capitol rotunda as it is the sacred location of America's historic ceremonies.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) for introducing this legislation, as well as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), my chairman, and California's Mr. LANTOS, my friend, for co-sponsoring this bill with me.

This event will mark our country's annual commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust. As we have done nearly every year since 1979, Congress will use this historic rotunda location to reflect on the Holocaust, one of the most painful moments in our world's history.

In 1980, Congress created the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, which oversees the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and organizes the annual days of remembrance. These efforts were established by Congress to permanently honor the victims of the Holocaust. During the week of April 23, similar observances of such Holocaust

remembrance days will take place around our Nation. The days of remembrance provides Americans of all faiths and ethnic backgrounds the opportunity to reflect on the Holocaust, remind our Nation of the victims who perished, and strengthen our commitment to human rights and democracy.

Each year, the days of remembrance observes a specific theme, which highlights different events of the Holocaust. This year's theme will be commemorated in the title of "Legacies of Justice" in honor of the courage of those who testified during the trials of Nazi war criminals.

□ 1545

This year marks the 60th anniversary of these Nuremberg trials, which brought to justice the unfathomable crimes committed during the Holocaust.

The International Military Tribunal held at Nuremberg, Germany, attempted to seek justice for the millions of murders, wrongful imprisonments, tortures, rapes, theft and destruction that took place during the Holocaust. The tribunal was created to bring judgment for the war crimes committed in the course of the most massive conflict the world has ever known. Six decades after IMT, the body of international law that addresses crimes against humanity has grown dramatically and relies significantly on the framework and legal standards established at Nuremberg.

In addition to honoring this watershed moment in international justice, this year's theme pays tribute to the numerous advocates who tirelessly worked for the cause of justice today. Every human being deserves to be treated with dignity, Mr. Speaker. We commend these individuals who continue to vigorously pursue justice for current victims of hatred and inhumanity. We must be reminded that such tragedies should never be permitted to occur again.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of this concurrent resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), who is the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time, for his leadership in bringing this bill forward, as well as the gentleman from California.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this important resolution, H. Con. Res. 350, permitting the use of the United States Capitol rotunda to observe Yom Hashoah, the Day of Remembrance, for victims of the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, it is our obligation to remember with great reverence and respect the victims of the Holocaust and to tell their story to all generations. It is our duty to never forget.

More than 70 years ago, a tyrant as evil as any known in the history of man rose to power preaching an agenda of hate and racial superiority. His shadow caused darkness to fall upon the Earth. He slew the innocent and pure, men, women, and children, with vapors of poison and burned them with fire. And when the light of freedom shined again, tens of millions lay dead, cities and nations lay in ruin, and a world stood awestruck at the horrors that had occurred.

Ironically, Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the Jewish holiday of Purim. On this day we read the Book of Esther, which tells of, in this case, another attempted genocide perpetrated against the Jewish people. Like Hitler, Haman wanted to annihilate the Jewish people from existence. Yet unlike the Holocaust, the Jewish people were able to rally an army and defend themselves against that attempted genocide. And on the 14th day of the Jewish month of Adar, the Jewish people take this opportunity to remember that threat and to celebrate their survival.

Sadly, today, we still face totalitarian regimes led by maniacal dictators who threaten the peace and stability of the world. The rotunda of the U.S. Capitol represents the seat of free and open discourse, the foundation of our democracy, and is an anathema to those tyrannical leaders and their regimes.

We in the U.S., the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson and Martin Luther King, enjoy a great deal of freedom. We must not take those freedoms for granted. We must not forget that genocide and human rights abuses continue to occur around the world. We must not remain silent when such atrocities occur. And we must dedicate ourselves to continuing to educate people around the globe about the horrors of the Holocaust. We must be forever mindful of the danger of such intolerance and ensure that it never happens again.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution that commemorates those victims of the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes to close.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a joyous event to celebrate. At the end of World War II, we realized that we had witnessed the greatest genocide in the history of this planet. I was a young lad at that time, but I thought: never again could this happen. Yet now that we know it can happen and how horrible it is, we must guard against it ever happening again.

I am sorry to say that it has happened, not on that scale, but we saw that happening in Iraq, we are seeing it happen right now in Darfur and other parts of the Sudan. The ability of humans to commit great horror against their fellow human beings has not died out.

That is why it is essential for us to engage in this ceremony and to participate and recognize that this is an ongoing battle to fight against those who would kill their fellow human beings indiscriminately at times, and at other times kill them simply because of their race or ethnic background.

I am very pleased to be here presenting this resolution, because this event is something that we should all participate in every year to remind us of what can happen if we let our guard down, and if we assume that we have conquered evil. Evil will always be with us, and we must continually fight it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 350.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING AUTHORITY TO EXPEDITE PROCESSING OF PERMITS

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4826) to extend through December 31, 2006, the authority of the Secretary of the Army to accept and expend funds contributed by non-Federal public entities to expedite the processing of permits.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4826

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FUNDING TO PROCESS PERMITS.

Section 214(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 2201 note; 114 Stat. 2594; 117 Stat. 1836; 119 Stat. 2169) is amended by striking "March 31, 2006" and inserting "December 31, 2006".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOUSTANY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4826, to authorize an extension

of the Army Corps of Engineers' section 214 program. Section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 allows the Army Corps of Engineers to accept and expend funds provided by non-Federal public entities to hire additional personnel to process regulatory permits.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4826 is urgently needed since authority for this program expires on March 31 of this calendar year. If this program expires, the corps will have to fire some regulatory personnel, reducing its ability to process permits in a timely manner.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has heard from Members on both sides of the aisle supporting this section 214 program. H.R. 4826 is nearly identical to section 2003 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2005, which passed the House on July 14, 2005 by a vote of 406-14.

While the other body has not yet acted on the Water Resources Development Act this year, I am hopeful, in the wake of Hurricanes Rita and Katrina, they will move quickly to pass the bill providing for the water resources needs of the Nation. But because the authority for section 214 program is expiring, it is necessary to move this piece of legislation separately.

I thank Representative BAIRD and our colleagues from the western United States for introducing this bill, and I urge all Members to vote in favor of H.R. 4826.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, before I begin, I would like to express my heartfelt condolences to my good friend and subcommittee chairman, Representative JIM DUNCAN, on the passing of his 89-year-old mother, Ms. Lois Swisher-Duncan. I want JIMMY and his wife, Lynn, and the entire Duncan family to know that my thoughts and prayers are with them. It is my prayer that God brings peace to each of their respective hearts during the days ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of H.R. 4826. This bill extends through December 31, 2006, the authority of the Secretary of the Army to accept and expend the funds contributed by non-Federal public entities to process permits under the Clean Water Act and the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899. This program is popular and well received, particularly in the northwest part of our country.

I congratulate my committee colleague, Mr. BAIRD, for his attention to this issue and for securing today's consideration of this bill. I can think of no other Member who has served his local and regional issues with more enthusiasm and effectiveness.

The language in H.R. 4826 is similar to language contained in H.R. 2864, the Water Resources Development Act of 2005, which passed the House on July

14, 2005, by an overwhelming vote of 406-14. The difference between the language contained in this bill and that contained in the comprehensive Water Resources Development Act is that this provision only extends the program for 9 months. The water resources bill is a full 12 months longer, but 9 months is all the Senate would agree to. However, this bill should likewise receive strong support.

Today's consideration of one section of the larger Water Resources Development Act should not be viewed as an indication that the larger bill will not be enacted this year. I remain optimistic that the other House of Congress will soon consider this vital legislation, particularly in light of the vital role of flood damage reduction, navigation, and storm damage reduction projects in protecting lives and property and enhancing economic well-being.

The tragic events associated with Hurricane Katrina indicate how important our water infrastructure truly is. However, the Senate is not likely to act on the broader legislation before the Secretary's authority to accept funds expires March 31, in just a little over 2 weeks from now. By providing this extension, the program can continue uninterrupted.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman, and the gentleman from Louisiana as well, and want to begin by extending my condolences to JIMMY DUNCAN and his family at the loss of Congressman DUNCAN's mother.

I rise today to support H.R. 4826, a bill to extend section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 until December 31 of this year, 2006. This is a commonsense bill that will save jobs and continue to promote economic growth.

Section 214 was enacted in WRDA 2000 to permit non-Federal public entities to contribute funds to the Army Corps of Engineers to help expedite the processing of corps permits. This provision has allowed municipalities and ports to move forward with vital infrastructure projects; and in doing so, these entities that are providing funding are given no partiality by the corps in their review of the projects. By funding additional staff to work on specific time-intensive permits, the staff in the corps' budget is freed up to work on the permit backlog.

Let me give an example of this: the Army Corps' Seattle district has been utilizing this authority very well. They have seen their total average review time per project reduced from 804 days

to just 69 days in the first 3 years of implementation. The city of Seattle alone estimates that for \$114,000 spent, they have saved over \$5 million.

□ 1600

This is particularly urgent as the Corps staff have volunteered to assist in Hurricane Katrina response efforts, as well as reconstruction and rebuilding efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Seattle Corps alone has deployed a total of 233 civilian and military staff, or approximately 29 percent of their staff, to these areas, and that leaves a limited number of staff to handle the urgent needs of local areas.

It is during times of emergency response that expedited processes such as 214 become particularly vital in continuing to support regional growth and economic need.

Let me underscore a few points. Section 214 was extended last year unanimously as H.R. 3765 in both the House and the Senate, and is currently set to expire on March 31, 2006. That is the need we face today. An extension of the provision was also passed in the House WRDA bill in 2005, and a permanent extension is included in the other body's WRDA bill. Unfortunately, WRDA is not likely to pass both Chambers before March 31 when the provision expires, so we are seeking an essential short-term extension until the end of this year.

This provision is absolutely vital to Corps activities. Although the authority exists for all regions, it has been utilized primarily in the Pacific Northwest by the ports of Seattle and Tacoma, the city of Seattle, the Port of Los Angeles, as well as the city of San Diego, and by public entities around Sacramento due to the huge backlog of Corps permits in those regions. In addition, it has been utilized by a number of ports in my home district along the Columbia River.

In the Pacific Northwest, we have seen the backlog of permits with the listing of endangered species grow to over 1,000 permits in the last years, and the residual effects have been harmful to our region's economy, resulting in expensive and costly delays.

Without extension of this authority, the Corps will need to make up the shortfall in funding the analysis of projects either through project delays or layoffs in Corps staff.

I am pleased to have the support of this legislation of all of the House Members representing my home State of Washington, our friends and neighbors in Oregon and Idaho, as well as Members representing California. I want to join my colleagues in thanking Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBERSTAR, reiterate my gratitude toward Mr. DUNCAN and the gentlewoman, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON. I appreciate their leadership. I also want to acknowledge the outstanding work performed by the Pacific Northwest Waterways Association, and my own staff, Katie Stevens, on this issue.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to express my condolences to Chairman DUNCAN on the loss of his mother. I want to thank the ranking member on the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), and I also want to thank my colleague from Washington State for introducing this very important piece of legislation and I urge its passage.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 4826, a bill to extend authority of the Secretary of the Army to accept funds from non-Federal public entities for the consideration of permits under the Clean Water Act and the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899.

This language is modeled after language which the House approved last July as a part of H.R. 2864, the Water Resources Development Act of 2005. While I remain optimistic that the Senate will soon act on its version of the Water Resources Development Act, the authority of the Secretary that this bill would extend expires on March 31. This bill will continue the program through the end of December, 2006.

Mr. Speaker, I have been carefully monitoring the implementation of this authority. While it is very popular for those that have used it, I remain concerned that allowing a regulated entity to pay the costs of its regulator could affect the objectivity of that regulator.

As a track record of implementation develops, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure will have an opportunity to review the implementation of this authority and ensure a fair and equitable process.

I support the passage and quick enactment of this 9 month extension.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOUSTANY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4826.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1810

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG) at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2006

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4944) to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify temporarily certain rates of duty, to make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4944

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2006".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—TARIFF PROVISIONS

Sec. 1101. Reference.

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—NEW DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

- Sec. 1111. Chloroneb.
- Sec. 1112. P-nitrobenzoic acid (pnba).
- Sec. 1113. Allyl pentaerythritol (ape).
- Sec. 1114. Butyl ethyl propanediol (bep).
- Sec. 1115. BEPD701.
- Sec. 1116. Boltorn-1 (bolt-1).
- Sec. 1117. Boltorn-2 (bolt-2).
- Sec. 1118. Cyclic tmp formal (ctf).
- Sec. 1119. DITMP.
- Sec. 1120. Polyol dpp (dpp).
- Sec. 1121. Hydroxypivalic acid (hpa).
- Sec. 1122. TMPDE.
- Sec. 1123. TMPME.
- Sec. 1124. TMP oxetane (tmpo).
- Sec. 1125. TMPO ethoxylate (tmpoe).
- Sec. 1126. Certain non-knit gloves designed for use by auto mechanics.
- Sec. 1127. Certain microphones for use in automotive interiors.
- Sec. 1128. Certain footwear.
- Sec. 1129. Amyl-anthraquinone.
- Sec. 1130. Acrylic or modacrylic synthetic staple fibers, not carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning.
- Sec. 1131. Acrylic or modacrylic synthetic filament tow.
- Sec. 1132. Acrylic or modacrylic synthetic staple fibers, carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning.
- Sec. 1133. Nitrocellulose.
- Sec. 1134. Potassium sorbate.
- Sec. 1135. Sorbic acid.
- Sec. 1136. Certain capers.
- Sec. 1137. Certain pepperoncini prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid.
- Sec. 1138. Certain capers.
- Sec. 1139. Certain pepperoncini prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid in concentrations at 0.5 percent or greater.
- Sec. 1140. Certain pepperoncini prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid in concentrations less than 0.5 percent.
- Sec. 1141. Chloral.
- Sec. 1142. Imidacloprid technical (imidacloprid).
- Sec. 1143. Triadimefon.
- Sec. 1144. Polyethylene he1878.
- Sec. 1145. Thiadiazol.
- Sec. 1146. Pyrimethanil.

- Sec. 1147. Foramsulfuron.
 Sec. 1148. Fenamidone.
 Sec. 1149. Cyclanilide technical.
 Sec. 1150. Para-benzoquinone.
 Sec. 1151. O-anisidine.
 Sec. 1152. Tetrakis.
 Sec. 1153. 2,4-xylydine.
 Sec. 1154. Crotonaldehyde.
 Sec. 1155. T-butyl acrylate.
 Sec. 1156. Propyl gallate.
 Sec. 1157. Butanedioic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidineethanol.
 Sec. 1158. Mixtures of CAS Nos. 106990-43-6 and 65447-77-0.
 Sec. 1159. 3-cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid, 6-[(di-2-propenylamino)carbonyl]-, rel-(1*r*,6*r*)-, reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane-tetrafluoroethylene telomer, ammonium salt.
 Sec. 1160. Glycine, n,n-bis[2-hydroxy-3-(2-propenyloxy)propyl]-, monosodium salt, reaction products with ammonium hydroxide and pentafluoroiodoethane-tetrafluoroethylene telomer.
 Sec. 1161. mixtures of phosphate ammonium salt derivatives of a fluorochemical.
 Sec. 1162. 1-(3*h*)-isobenzofuranone, 3,3-bis(2-methyl-1-octyl-1*h*-indol-3-yl)-.
 Sec. 1163. Mixture of poly[[6-[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl] [2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny]imino]-1,6-hexanediyl[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny]imino]] and bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate.
 Sec. 1164. MCPA.
 Sec. 1165. Bronate advanced.
 Sec. 1166. Bromoxynil octanoate tech.
 Sec. 1167. Bromoxynil meo.
 Sec. 1168. Certain bitumen-coated polyethylene sleeves specifically designed to protect in-ground wood posts.
 Sec. 1169. Nylon woolpacks used to package wool.
 Sec. 1170. Magnesium zinc aluminum hydroxide carbonate hydrate.
 Sec. 1171. C12-18 alkenes.
 Sec. 1172. Hydraulic control units.
 Sec. 1173. Shield asy-steering gear.
 Sec. 1174. 2,4-dichloroaniline.
 Sec. 1175. 2-acetylbutyrolactone.
 Sec. 1176. Alkylketone.
 Sec. 1177. Cyfluthrin (baythroid).
 Sec. 1178. Beta-cyfluthrin.
 Sec. 1179. Cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester.
 Sec. 1180. Spiroxamine.
 Sec. 1181. Spiromesifen.
 Sec. 1182. 4-chlorobenzaldehyde.
 Sec. 1183. Oxadiazon.
 Sec. 1184. NAHP.
 Sec. 1185. Phosphorus thiochloride.
 Sec. 1186. Trifloxystrobin.
 Sec. 1187. Phosphoric acid, lanthanum salt, cerium terbium-doped.
 Sec. 1188. Lutetium oxide.
 Sec. 1189. ACM.
 Sec. 1190. Permethrin.
 Sec. 1191. Thidiazuron.
 Sec. 1192. Flutolanil.
 Sec. 1193. Resmethrin.
 Sec. 1194. Clothianidin.
 Sec. 1195. Acrypet ut100.
 Sec. 1196. Diethyl ketone.
 Sec. 1197. 5-amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-[(1*r*,*s*)-(trifluoromethyl)-sulfinyl]-1*h*-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile (fipronil).
 Sec. 1198. 2,3-pyridinedicarboxylic acid.
 Sec. 1199. 80% 2,3-dimethylbutylnitrile and 20% toluene.
 Sec. 1200. 2,3-Quinolinedicarboxylic acid.
 Sec. 1201. 3,5-Difluoroaniline.
 Sec. 1202. Certain master cylinder assemblies.
 Sec. 1203. Certain transaxles.
 Sec. 1204. Converter asy.
 Sec. 1205. Module and bracket asy-power steering.
 Sec. 1206. Unit asy-battery hi volt.
 Sec. 1207. Clomazone.
 Sec. 1208. Chloropivaloyl chloride.
 Sec. 1209. Certain articles of natural cork.
 Sec. 1210. Glyoxylic acid.
 Sec. 1211. Cyclopentanone.
 Sec. 1212. Mesotrione technical.
 Sec. 1213. Malonic acid-dinitrile 50% nmp.
 Sec. 1215. Formulations of noa 446510.
 Sec. 1216. DEMBB distilled-iso tank.
 Sec. 1217. N,N'-hexane-1,6-diylbis(3-(3,5-ditert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionamide)).
 Sec. 1218. 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'' - [(2-methyl-1,5-pentenediyl) bis[imino(6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazine-4,2-diyl) imino]] bis[4-hydroxy-3-[(4-methoxy sulfophenyl) azo]-, potassium sodium salt.
 Sec. 1219. 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5- [[4-chloro-6-[[3-[[8-[4-fluoro-6-(methylphenylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-sulfophenyl],amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[(1-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo], sodium salt.
 Sec. 1220. Methylionone.
 Sec. 1221. Certain acrylic fiber tow.
 Sec. 1222. Certain acrylic fiber tow.
 Sec. 1223. MKH 6561 isocyanate.
 Sec. 1224. Endosulfan.
 Sec. 1225. Tetraconazole.
 Sec. 1226. M-alcohol.
 Sec. 1227. Certain machines for use in the assembly of motorcycle wheels.
 Sec. 1228. Certain glass thermo bulbs.
 Sec. 1229. Pyriproxyfen.
 Sec. 1230. Uniconazole-p.
 Sec. 1231. Acephate.
 Sec. 1232. Bispyribac-sodium.
 Sec. 1233. Dinotefuran.
 Sec. 1234. Etoxazole.
 Sec. 1235. Bioallethrin.
 Sec. 1236. Deltamethrin.
 Sec. 1237. S-bioallethrin.
 Sec. 1238. Tetramethrin.
 Sec. 1239. Tralomethrin.
 Sec. 1240. Flumiclorac-pentyl.
 Sec. 1241. Flumioxazin.
 Sec. 1242. Palm fatty acid distillate.
 Sec. 1243. Garenoxacin mesylate.
 Sec. 1244. Butylated hydroxyethylbenzene.
 Sec. 1245. 4-Methoxy-2-methyldiphenylamine.
 Sec. 1246. 2-Methylhydroquinone.
 Sec. 1247. 1-Fluoro-2-nitrobenzene.
 Sec. 1248. 1-Propene-2-methyl homopolymer.
 Sec. 1249. Acronal-s-600.
 Sec. 1250. Lucirin tpo.
 Sec. 1251. Sokalan pg ime.
 Sec. 1252. Lycopene 10%.
 Sec. 1253. Cosmetic bags with a flexible outer surface of reinforced or laminated polyvinyl chloride (pvc).
 Sec. 1254. Mixtures of methyl 4-iodo-2-[3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)ureidosulfonyl]benzoate, sodium salt (iodosulfuron methyl, sodium salt).
 Sec. 1255. Ethyl 4,5-dihydro-5,5-diphenyl-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxylate (isoxadifen-ethyl).
 Sec. 1256. (5-cyclopropyl-4-isoxazolyl)[2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methanone (isoxaflutole).
 Sec. 1257. Mixtures of CAS Nos. 181274-15-7 and 208465-21-8.
 Sec. 1258. Methyl 2-[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoyl)sulfamoyl]- α -(methanesulfonamido)-p-toluate (Mesosulfuron-methyl) whether or not mixed with application adjuvants.
 Sec. 1259. Mixtures of foramsulfuron and iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium.
 Sec. 1260. 2-Methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-1-propanone.
 Sec. 1261. 1,6-Hexanediamine, n,n- bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny)-, polymer with 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine, reaction products with n-butyl-1-butanamine and n-butyl- 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinamine.
 Sec. 1262. Vat black 25.
 Sec. 1263. Acid orange 162.
 Sec. 1264. Vulcuren upka 1988.
 Sec. 1265. Vullcanox 41010 na/lg.
 Sec. 1266. Vulkazon afs/lg.
 Sec. 1267. P-Anisaldehyde.
 Sec. 1268. Methyl salicylate.
 Sec. 1269. 1,2-Octanediol.
 Sec. 1270. 1,2-Pentenediol.
 Sec. 1271. Menthone glycerin acetal.
 Sec. 1272. Agrumex.
 Sec. 1273. Cohedur rl.
 Sec. 1274. Formulations of prosulfuron.
 Sec. 1275. Pontamine green 2b.
 Sec. 1276. Bayderm bottom 10 ud.
 Sec. 1277. Bayderm finish dlh.
 Sec. 1278. Levagard dmpp.
 Sec. 1279. Bayderm bottom dlv.
 Sec. 1280. Certain ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers.
 Sec. 1281. Lewatit.
 Sec. 1282. para-Chlorophenol.
 Sec. 1283. Cyazofamid.
 Sec. 1284. Cypermethrin.
 Sec. 1285. Flonicamid.
 Sec. 1286. Zeta-cypermethrin.
 Sec. 1287. Certain adsorbent resins.
 Sec. 1288. Ion-exchange resin powder.
 Sec. 1289. Ion-exchange resin powder.
 Sec. 1290. Desmodur e 14.
 Sec. 1291. Desmodur hl.
 Sec. 1292. Desmodur vp ls 2253.
 Sec. 1293. Desmodur r-e.
 Sec. 1294. Walocel mw 3000 pfv.
 Sec. 1295. TSME.
 Sec. 1296. Walocel vp-m 20660.
 Sec. 1297. Xama 2.
 Sec. 1298. Xama 7.
 Sec. 1299. 2-Ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate.
 Sec. 1300. Certain cases for toys.
 Sec. 1301. Certain cases for toys.
 Sec. 1302. Aniline 2,5-disulfonic acid.
 Sec. 1303. 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with N,N'-Bis(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, cyclized, methosulfate.
 Sec. 1304. Sulfur blue 7.
 Sec. 1305. Formaldehyde, reaction products with 1,4-benzenediol and m-phenylenediamine, sulfurized.
 Sec. 1306. Isocyanatosulfonyl.
 Sec. 1307. Isocyanatosulfonyl.
 Sec. 1308. Certain automotive catalytic converter mats.
 Sec. 1309. Gemifloxacin, gemifloxacin mesylate, and gemifloxacin mesylate sesquihydrate.
 Sec. 1310. Butralin.
 Sec. 1311. Spirodiclofen.
 Sec. 1312. Propamocarb hcl (previcur).
 Sec. 1313. Desmodur il.
 Sec. 1314. Chloroacetone.
 Sec. 1315. IPN (isophthalonitrile).
 Sec. 1316. NOA 446510 technical.
 Sec. 1317. Hexythiazox technical.
 Sec. 1318. 1,10-Diaminodecane.
 Sec. 1319. Crelan (self-blocked cycloaliphatic polyuretdione).

- Sec. 1320. Aspirin.
 Sec. 1321. Desmodur bl xp 2468.
 Sec. 1322. Certain flame retardant plasticizers.
 Sec. 1323. Baypure ds.
 Sec. 1324. Bayowet c4.
 Sec. 1325. Desmodur rf-e.
 Sec. 1326. Desmodur hl.
 Sec. 1327. D-Mannose.
 Sec. 1328. Certain camel hair.
 Sec. 1329. Waste of camel hair.
 Sec. 1330. Certain camel hair.
 Sec. 1331. Woven fabric of vicuna hair.
 Sec. 1332. Certain camel hair.
 Sec. 1333. Nails of camel hair.
 Sec. 1334. Certain bicycle parts.
 Sec. 1335. Certain bicycle parts.
 Sec. 1336. Other cycles.
 Sec. 1337. Certain bicycle parts.
 Sec. 1338. Certain bicycle parts.
 Sec. 1339. Certain bicycle parts.
 Sec. 1340. Certain bicycle parts.
 Sec. 1341. Chloroacetic acid, ethyl ester.
 Sec. 1342. Chloroacetic acid, sodium salt.
 Sec. 1343. Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-imethyl-, (2-methyl(1,1'-biphenyl)-3-yl)methyl ester, (z)-.
 Sec. 1344. (2-Chloroethyl)phosphonic acid (ethephon).
 Sec. 1345. Preparations containing, 2-(1-((3-chloro-2-propenyl)oxyimino)propyl)-5-(2-(ethylthio)propyl)-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexene-1-one (clethodim).
 Sec. 1346. Urea, polymer with formaldehyde (pergopak).
 Sec. 1347. Low expansion laboratory glass.
 Sec. 1348. Stoppers, lids, and other closures.
 Sec. 1349. Pigment yellow 213.
 Sec. 1350. Indoxacarb.
 Sec. 1351. Dimethyl carbonate.
 Sec. 1352. 5-Chloro-1-indanone (ek179).
 Sec. 1353. Mixtures of famoxadone and cymoxanil.
 Sec. 1354. Ortho nitro aniline.
 Sec. 1355. Decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester.
 Sec. 1356. 2,2 -(2,5-thiophenediyl)bis(5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)benzoxazole).
 Sec. 1357. Acid blue 80.
 Sec. 1358. Pigment brown 25.
 Sec. 1359. Formulations of azoxystrobin.
 Sec. 1360. Formulations of pinoxaden/cloquintocet.
 Sec. 1361. Mixtures of difenoconazole/mefenoxam.
 Sec. 1362. Fludioxinil technical.
 Sec. 1363. Mixtures of clodinafop-propargyl.
 Sec. 1364. Avermectin b, 1,4"-deoxy-4"-methylamino-, (4'r)-, benzoate.
 Sec. 1365. Cloquintocet-mexyl.
 Sec. 1366. Metalaxyl-m technical.
 Sec. 1367. Cyproconazole technical.
 Sec. 1368. Pinoxaden technical.
 Sec. 1369. Mixtures of tralkoxydim.
 Sec. 1370. 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride.
 Sec. 1371. TMC114.
 Sec. 1372. Certain chemicals and chemical mixtures.
 Sec. 1373. Certain chemicals.
 Sec. 1374. Mixtures of (±)-(cis and trans)-1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-methyl]-1h-1,2,4-triazole.
 Sec. 1375. Chromate(2-), [2,4-dihydro-4-[[2-(hydroxy-ko)-4-nitrophenyl]azo-kn1]-5-methyl-3h-pyrazol-3-onato(2-)-ko3][3-[[4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-1-(4-methylphenyl)-5-(oxo-ko)-1h-pyrazol-4-yl]azo-kn1]-4-(hydroxy-ko)-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)]-, disodium.
 Sec. 1376. Solvent yellow 163.
 Sec. 1377. 4-Amino-3,6-bis[[5-[[4-chloro-6-[methyl(2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]amino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-sulfofenyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, lithium potassium sodium salt.
 Sec. 1378. Reactive red 123.
 Sec. 1379. Reactive blue 250.
 Sec. 1380. Reactive black 5.
 Sec. 1381. [2,2'-bi-1h-indole]-3,3'-diol, potassium salt (reduced vat 1).
 Sec. 1382. 5-[(2-Cyano-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-2-[[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]amino]-4-methyl-6-(phenylamino)-3-pyridinecarbonitrile.
 Sec. 1383. Cyano[3-[(6-methoxy-2-benzothiazolyl)amino]-1h-isoindol-1-ylidene]-acetic acid, pentyl ester.
 Sec. 1384. [(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)bis[imino[3-(2-methylpropyl)-3,1-propanediyl]]bisbenzenesulfonic acid, disodium salt.
 Sec. 1385. [4-(2,6-Dihydro-2,6-dioxo-7-phenylbenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-3-yl)phenoxy]-acetic acid, 2-ethoxyethyl ester.
 Sec. 1386. 3-Phenyl-7-(4-propoxyphenyl)-benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-2,6-dione.
 Sec. 1387. 2-[[[2, 5-Dichloro-4-[(2-methyl-1h-indol-3-yl)azo]phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]-ethanesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.
 Sec. 1388. 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[[4-chloro-6-[(3-sulfofenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[4-[[2-(sulfoox-y)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-, sodium salt.
 Sec. 1389. 7-[[2-[(Aminocarbonyl)amino]-4-[[4-[[2-[[4-[[3-(aminocarbonyl)amino]-4-[(3,6,8-trisulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]ethyl]-1-piperazinyl]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]phenyl]azo]-1,3,6-naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, lithium potassium sodium salt.
 Sec. 1390. 24-[[3-(Acetylaminophenyl)amino]-1-amino-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.
 Sec. 1391. [4-[2,6-Dihydro-2,6-dioxo-7-(4-propoxyphenyl)benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-3-yl]phenoxy]-acetic acid, 2-ethoxyethyl ester.
 Sec. 1392. Basic yellow 40 chloride based.
 Sec. 1393. Direct yellow 119.
 Sec. 1394. Naugard 412s.
 Sec. 1395. Triacetaminamide.
 Sec. 1396. Ipconazole.
 Sec. 1397. Omite tech.
 Sec. 1398. Pantera technical.
 Sec. 1399. Paraquat dichloride.
 Sec. 1400. Certain basketballs.
 Sec. 1401. Certain leather basketballs.
 Sec. 1402. Certain rubber basketballs.
 Sec. 1403. Certain volleyballs.
 Sec. 1404. 4-Chloro-3-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dioxopropyl]-amino]-dodecyl ester.
 Sec. 1406. Certain inflatable balls.
 Sec. 1407. p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride.
 Sec. 1408. 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride.
 Sec. 1409. p-Aminobenzamide (4-aminobenzamide).
 Sec. 1410. p-Chloro aniline.
 Sec. 1411. 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline.
 Sec. 1412. o-Chloro-p-toluidine (3-chloro-4-methylaniline).
 Sec. 1413. 2-Chloroacetacetanilide.
 Sec. 1414. p-Acetacetanilide.
 Sec. 1415. 1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid.
 Sec. 1416. Pigment green 7 crude, not ready for use as a pigment.
 Sec. 1417. 1,8-Naphthalimide (1h-benz[de]isoquinoline-1,3(2h)-dione).
 Sec. 1418. Linuron.
 Sec. 1419. N,N-Dimethylpiperidinium chloride (Mepiquat chloride).
 Sec. 1420. Diuron.
 Sec. 1421. Formulated product krovar i df.
 Sec. 1422. Triasulfuron technical.
 Sec. 1423. Brodifacoum technical.
 Sec. 1424. Pymetrozine technical.
 Sec. 1425. Formulations of thiamethoxam, difenoconazole, fludioxinil, and mefenoxam.
 Sec. 1426. Trifloxysulfuron-sodium technical.
 Sec. 1427. Diisopropyl succinate.
 Sec. 1428. 2,4-Di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol.
 Sec. 1429. 4-Chlorobenzonitrile.
 Sec. 1430. 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-[[[2,4-diaminophenyl]azo]-3-[[4-[[[7-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]phenyl]amino]-3-sulfofenyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-, trisodium salt (direct black 22).
 Sec. 1431. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol.
 Sec. 1432. Bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol methoxyphenol triazine.
 Sec. 1433. Benzenesulfonic acid, 2,2-[(1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis[imino(6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazine-4,2-diyl)imino[2-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]-4,1-phenylene]azo]]bis[5-[(4-sulfofenyl)azo]-, sodium salt (reactive orange 132).
 Sec. 1434. Chromate(2-), [3-(hydroxy-ko)-4-[[2-(hydroxy-ko)-1-naphthalenyl] azo-kn2]-1-naphthalenesulfonato(3-)]1-[[2-(hydroxy-ko)-5-[4-methoxyphenyl]azo]phenyl]azo-kn2]-2-naphthalenolato(2-)-ko]-, disodium (acid black 244).
 Sec. 1435. 2-Benzylthio-3-ethyl sulfonyl pyridine.
 Sec. 1436. 2-Amino-4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine.
 Sec. 1437. Formulated products containing mixtures of the active ingredient 2-chloro-n-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl]amino]carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide and application adjuvants.
 Sec. 1438. 2-Methyl-4-methoxy-6-methylamino-1,3,5-triazine.
 Sec. 1439. Mixtures of sodium-2-chloro-6-[[4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl]thio]benzoate and application adjuvants (pyrithiobac-sodium).
 Sec. 1440. Certain decorative plates, decorative sculptures, decorative plaques, and architectural miniatures.
 Sec. 1441. Certain music boxes.
 Sec. 1442. Certain cores used in remanufacture.
 Sec. 1443. ADTP.
 Sec. 1444. DCBTF.
 Sec. 1445. Noviflumuron.
 Sec. 1446. Parachlorobenzotrifluoride.
 Sec. 1447. Mixtures of insecticide.
 Sec. 1448. Mixture of fungicide.

Sec. 1449. 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2h)-one (9ci).
 Sec. 1450. Styrene, ar-ethyl-, polymer with divinylbenzene and styrene (6ci) beads with low ash.
 Sec. 1451. Mixtures of fungicide.
 Sec. 1452. 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid.
 Sec. 1453. 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy-acetic acid, di-methylamine salt.
 Sec. 1454. Biaxially oriented polypropylene dielectric film.
 Sec. 1455. Biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate dielectric film.
 Sec. 1456. Charge control agent 7.
 Sec. 1457. Pro-jet black 820 liquid feed.
 Sec. 1458. Pro-jet magenta m700.
 Sec. 1459. Pro-jet fast black 287 na liquid feed.
 Sec. 1460. Pro-jet fast black 286 stage.
 Sec. 1461. Pro-jet cyan 485 stage.
 Sec. 1462. Pro-jet black 661 liquid feed.
 Sec. 1463. Pro-jet black cyan 854 liquid feed.
 Sec. 1464. Erasers.
 Sec. 1465. Nail clippers and nail files.
 Sec. 1466. Artificial flowers.
 Sec. 1467. Electrically operated pencil sharpeners.
 Sec. 1468. Phenmedipham.
 Sec. 1469. Desmedipham.
 Sec. 1470. Certain footwear with open toes or heels.
 Sec. 1471. Certain work footwear.
 Sec. 1472. Certain women's footwear.
 Sec. 1473. Certain athletic footwear.
 Sec. 1474. Certain footwear with open toes or heels.
 Sec. 1475. Certain work footwear.
 Sec. 1476. Certain work footwear.
 Sec. 1477. Certain work footwear.

Sec. 1478. Certain refracting and reflecting telescopes.
 Sec. 1479. Mixture of magnesium peroxide and magnesium oxide containing 35 percent magnesium peroxide.
 Sec. 1480. Certain footwear.
 Sec. 1481. Certain athletic footwear.
 Sec. 1482. Certain work footwear.
 Sec. 1483. Certain footwear for men.
 Sec. 1484. Certain rubber or plastic footwear.
 Sec. 1485. Certain work footwear.
 Sec. 1486. Certain athletic footwear.
 Sec. 1487. Certain rubber or plastic footwear.
 Sec. 1488. Certain leather footwear.
 Sec. 1489. Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate.
 CHAPTER 2—EXISTING DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS
 Sec. 1501. Extension of certain existing duty suspensions and reductions.
 Subtitle B—Other Tariff Provisions
 CHAPTER 1—LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES
 Sec. 1601. Certain tramway cars and associated spare parts.
 Sec. 1602. Reliquidation of certain entries of candles.
 Sec. 1603. Certain entries of roller chain.
 Sec. 1604. Certain entries of pasta.
 Sec. 1605. Payment of interest on amounts owed pursuant to reliquidation of certain entries.
 Sec. 1606. Clarification of reliquidation provision.
 Sec. 1607. Certain entries of soundspa clock radios.
 CHAPTER 2—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
 Sec. 1701. Rattan webbing.

Sec. 1702. Certain monochrome glass envelopes.
 Sec. 1703. Certain tractor body parts.
 Sec. 1704. Flexible magnets and composite goods containing flexible magnets.
 Sec. 1705. Kashmir.
 Sec. 1706. Technical corrections.
 Subtitle C—Effective Date
 Sec. 1801. Effective date.
 TITLE II—OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS
 Sec. 2001. Cellar treatment of wine.
 Sec. 2002. Effective date for AGOA.
 Sec. 2003. Technical amendments.

TITLE I—TARIFF PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. REFERENCE.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a chapter, subchapter, note, additional U.S. note, heading, subheading, or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a chapter, subchapter, note, additional U.S. note, heading, subheading, or other provision of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 3007).

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—NEW DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

SEC. 1111. CHLORONEB.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.01	Chloroneb (1,4-dichloro-2,5-dimethoxybenzene) (CAS No. 2675-77-6) (provided for in subheading 2909.30.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1112. P-NITROBENZOIC ACID (PNBA).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.02	p-Nitrobenzoic acid (CAS No. 62-23-7) (provided for in subheading 2916.39.75)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1113. ALLYL PENTAERYTHRITOL (APE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.03	Allyl pentaerythritol (CAS No. 91648-24-7) (provided for in subheading 2909.49.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1114. BUTYL ETHYL PROPANEDIOL (BEP).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.04	2-Butyl-2-ethylpropane-1,3-diol (CAS No. 115-84-4) (provided for in subheading 2905.39.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1115. BEPD70L.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.05	Mixture of 2-butyl-2-ethylpropane-1,3-diol (CAS No. 115-84-4) and neopentyl glycol (CAS No. 126-30-7) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.91)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1116. BOLTORN-1 (BOLT-1).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.06	Polymers of propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and oxirane (CAS No. 326794-48-3) (provided for in subheading 3907.99.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1117. BOLTORN-2 (BOLT-2).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.07	Polymer of propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol and oxirane, decanoate octanoate (CAS No. 326794-49-4) (provided for in subheading 3907.99.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1118. CYCLIC TMP FORMAL (CTF).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.08	1,3-Dioxane-5-methanol, 5-ethyl- (CAS No. 5187-23-5) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1119. DITMP.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.09	Ditrimethylolpropane (CAS No. 23235-61-2) (provided for in subheading 2909.49.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1120. POLYOL DPP (DPP).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.10	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy-ether with 2,2'-(oxybis(methylene)) bis(2-hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (6:1). (CAS No. 50977-32-7) (provided for in subheading 3907.20.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1121. HYDROXYPIVALIC ACID (HPA).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.11	Hydroxypivalic acid (CAS No. 4835-90-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.19.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1122. TMPDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.12	Trimethylolpropane diallyl ether (CAS No. 682-09-7) (provided for in subheading 2909.49.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1123. TMPME.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.13	Trimethylolpropane monoallyl ether (CAS No. 682-11-1) (provided for in subheading 2909.49.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1124. TMP OXETANE (TMPO).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.14	3-Ethyl-3-oxetanemethanol (trimethylolpropane oxetane) (CAS No. 3047-32-3) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1125. TMPO ETHOXYLATE (TMPOE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.15	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -((3-ethyl-3-oxetanyl) methyl)- ω -hydroxy- (CAS No. 76996-65-1) (provided for in subheading 3907.20.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1126. CERTAIN NON-KNIT GLOVES DESIGNED FOR USE BY AUTO MECHANICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

“	9902.14.01	Mechanics' work gloves, valued not over \$3.50 per pair (provided for in subheading 6216.00.58)	2.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
	9902.14.02	Mechanics' work gloves, valued over \$3.50 but not over \$3.70 per pair (provided for in subheading 6216.00.58)	2.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	
	9902.14.03	Mechanics' work gloves, valued over \$3.70 but not over \$4.99 per pair (provided for in subheading 6216.00.58)	2.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	
	9902.14.04	Mechanics' work gloves, valued over \$4.99 but not over \$7.72 per pair (provided for in subheading 6216.00.58)	2.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	
	9902.14.05	Mechanics' work gloves, valued over \$7.72 per pair (provided for in subheading 6216.00.58)	2.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	

(b) AMENDMENT TO U.S. NOTES.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by adding at the end of the U.S. Notes to such subchapter the following new U.S. Note:

“18. For purposes of headings 9902.14.01, 9902.14.02, 9902.14.03, 9902.14.04, and 9902.14.05, the term ‘mechanics’ work gloves’ means gloves, of man-made fibers, having synthetic leather palms and fingers; fourchettes of synthetic leather or of fabric of nylon or elastomeric yarn; backs comprising either one layer of knitted fabric of elastomeric yarn or three layers, with the outer layer of knitted fabric of elastomeric yarn, the center layer of foam and the inner layer of tricot fabric; the foregoing, whether or not including an thermoplastic rubber logo or pad on the back; and elastic wrist straps with molded thermoplastic rubber hook-and-loop enclosures.”.

SEC. 1127. CERTAIN MICROPHONES FOR USE IN AUTOMOTIVE INTERIORS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.17	Unidirectional (cardioid) electret condenser microphone modules for use in motor vehicles provided for in headings 8701 through 8705 (other than such modules designed for handheld, microphone stand, or lapel use), the foregoing each including wire leads for external connection, whether or not including a multi-pin board level type connector but not including a battery compartment; having a typical frequency response of 250 Hertz through 7,000 Hertz with no more than a 20 decibel deviation in that frequency range and an electrostatic discharge immunity of 4,000 V (contact) and 8,000 V (air); and capable of operation and storage in the temperature range of -40°C through 85°C and a humidity of not over 95 percent (provided for in subheading 8518.10.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1128. CERTAIN FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.18	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, incorporating a protective metal toecap, having uppers of which over 90 percent of the external surface area (including any accessories or reinforcements such as those mentioned in note 4(a) to chapter 64) is rubber or plastics (provided for in subheading 6402.30.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1129. AMYL-ANTHRAQUINONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.19	9, 10-Anthracenedione, 2 pentyl- (CAS No. 13936-21-5) (provided for in subheading 2914.69.90) or in organic solution (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1130. ACRYLIC OR MODACRYLIC SYNTHETIC STAPLE FIBERS, NOT CARDED, COMBED, OR OTHERWISE PROCESSED FOR SPINNING.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.20	Synthetic staple fibers, not carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning: acrylic or modacrylic (provided for in subheading 5503.30.00)	3.7%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1131. ACRYLIC OR MODACRYLIC SYNTHETIC FILAMENT TOW.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.21	Synthetic filament tow: acrylic or modacrylic (provided for in subheading 5501.30.00) ...	6.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1132. ACRYLIC OR MODACRYLIC SYNTHETIC STAPLE FIBERS, CARDED, COMBED, OR OTHERWISE PROCESSED FOR SPINNING.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.22	Synthetic staple fibers, carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning: acrylic or modacrylic (provided for in subheading 5506.30.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1133. NITROCELLULOSE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.23	Cellulose nitrates (nitrocellulose, including collodions) (CAS 9004-70-0) (provided for in subheading 3912.20.00)	4.4%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1134. POTASSIUM SORBATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.24	Potassium sorbate (CAS No. 24634-61-5) (provided for in subheading 2916.19.10)	1.4%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1135. SORBIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.25	Sorbic acid (CAS No. 110-44-1) (provided for in subheading 2916.19.20)	1.9%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1136. CERTAIN CAPERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.26	Capers, prepared or preserved by vinegar other than such goods in immediate containers each holding 3.4 kg or less (provided for in subheading 2001.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1137. CERTAIN PEPPERONCINI PREPARED OR PRESERVED OTHERWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.27	Pepperoncini, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar, not frozen (provided for in subheading 2005.90.55)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1138. CERTAIN CAPERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.28	Capers, prepared or preserved by vinegar in immediate containers each holding more than 3.4 kg (provided for in subheading 2001.90.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1139. CERTAIN PEPPERONCINI PREPARED OR PRESERVED BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID IN CONCENTRATIONS AT 0.5 PERCENT OR GREATER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.29	Pepperoncini, prepared or preserved by vinegar (provided for in subheading 2001.90.38) ..	2.2%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1140. CERTAIN PEPPERONCINI PREPARED OR PRESERVED OTHERWISE THAN BY VINEGAR OR ACETIC ACID IN CONCENTRATIONS LESS THAN 0.5 PERCENT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.30	Giardiniera, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar, not frozen (provided for in subheading 2005.90.55)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1141. CHLORAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.31	Trichloroacetaldehyde (CAS No. 75-87-6) (provided for in subheading 2913.00.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1142. IMIDACLOPRID TECHNICAL (IMIDACLOPRID).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.32	1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine (Imidacloprid) (CAS No. 138261-41-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1143. TRIADIMEFON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.33	1-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone (CAS No. 43121-43-3) (Triadimefon) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.22)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1144. POLYETHYLENE HE1878.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.34	Polyethylene HE1878 (CAS No. 25087-34-7), with 1-butene as comonomer (provided for in subheading 3901.20.50)	3.6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1145. THIACTOPRID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.35	(Z)-[3-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-2-thiazolidinylidene]cyanamide (thiacloprid) (CAS No. 111988-49-9) (provided for in subheading 2934.10.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1146. PYRIMETHANIL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.36	4,6-Dimethyl-N-phenyl-2-pyrimidinamine (pyrimethanil) (CAS No. 53112-28-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1147. FORAMSULFURON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.37	Foramsulfuron (Benzamide, 2-((((4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino) carbonyl)amino)sulfonyl)-4-(formylamino)- N,N-dimethyl-,) (CAS No. 173159-57-4), in bulk or put up in forms or packaging for retail sale (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75 or 3808.30.15)	2.6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1148. FENAMIDONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.38	(5S)-3,5-Dihydro-5- methyl-2-(methylthio)- 5-phenyl-3-(phenylamino)- 4H-imidazol-4-one (Fenamidone) (CAS No. 161326-34-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.29.35)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1149. CYCLANILIDE TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.39	1-(2,4-Dichlorophenylaminocarbonyl) clopropanecarboxylic acid (Cyclanilide) (CAS No. 113136-77-9) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1150. PARA-BENZOQUINONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.40	1,4-Benzoquinone (CAS No. 106-51-4) (provided for in subheading 2914.69.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1151. O-ANISIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.41	o-Anisidine (CAS No. 90-04-4) (provided for in subheading 2922.22.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1152. TETRAKIS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.42	Tetrakis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) 4,4'-biphenyldiphosphinate (CAS No. 38613-77-3) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.30)	3.6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1153. 2,4-XYLIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.43	2,4-Xylidine (CAS No. 95-68-1) (provided for in subheading 2921.49.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1154. CROTONALDEHYDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.44	Crotonaldehyde (2-butenaldehyde) (CAS No. 4170-30-3) (provided for in subheading 2912.19.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1155. T-BUTYL ACRYLATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.45	2-Propenoic, 1,1-dimethyl ethyl ester (CAS No. 1663-39-4) (provided for in subheading 2916.12.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1156. PROPYL GALLATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.46	Benzoic acid 3,4,5-trihydroxy-, propyl ester (CAS No. 121-79-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.75)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1157. BUTANEDIOIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER, POLYMER WITH 4-HYDROXY-2,2,6,6,-TETRAMETHYL-1-PIPERIDINEETHANOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.47	Butanedioic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6,-tetramethyl-1-piperidineethanol (CAS No. 65447-77-0) (provided for in subheading 3907.99.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1158. MIXTURES OF CAS NOS. 106990-43-6 AND 65447-77-0.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.48	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine, N,N''-[1,2-ethanediylbis[[[4,6-bis[butyl (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny)amino]-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl]imino]-3,1-propanediyl]]bis[N',N''-dibutyl-N',N''-bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidiny)- (CAS No. 106990-43-6) and Butanedioic acid, dimethylester polymer with 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidine ethanol (CAS No. 65447-77-0) (Provided for in subheading 3812.30.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1159. 3-CYCLOHEXENE-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 6-[(DI-2-PROPENYLAMINO)CARBONYL]-, REL-(1R,6R)-, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH PENTAFLUOROETHANE-TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE TELOMER, AMMONIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.49	3-Cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid, 6-[(di-2-propenylamino)carbonyl]-, rel-(1R,6R)-, reaction products with pentafluoriodoethane-tetrafluoroethylene telomer, ammonium salt (CAS No. 392286-82-7) (provided for in subheading 3809.92.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1160. GLYCINE, N,N-BIS[2-HYDROXY-3-(2-PROPENYLOXY)PROPYL]-, MONOSODIUM SALT, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE AND PENTAFLUOROETHANE-TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE TELOMER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.50	Glycine, N,N-Bis[2-hydroxy-3-(2-propenyloxy)propyl]-, monosodium salt, reaction products with ammonium hydroxide and pentafluoriodoethane-tetrafluoroethylene telomer (CAS number 220459-70-1) (provided for in subheading 3809.92.50)	1.1%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1161. MIXTURES OF PHOSPHATE AMMONIUM SALT DERIVATIVES OF A FLUOROCHEMICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.51	5,5-Bis[(γ , ω -perfluoro(C4-20)alkylthio)methyl]-2-hydroxy-2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane, ammonium salt (CAS No. 148240-85-1) and 2,2-bis[(γ , ω -perfluoro(C4-20)alkylthio)methyl]-3-hydroxypropyl phosphate, diammonium salt (CAS No. 148240-87-3) and di-[2,2-bis[(γ , ω -perfluoro(C4-20)alkylthio)methyl]]-3-hydroxypropyl phosphate, ammonium salt (CAS No. 148240-89-5) and 2,2-bis[(γ , ω -perfluoro(C4-20)alkylthio)methyl]-1,3-di-(dihydrogenphosphate)propane, tetraammonium salt (provided for in subheading 3809.92.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1162. 1-(3H)-ISOBENZOFURANONE, 3,3-BIS(2-METHYL-1-OCTYL-1H-INDOL-3-YL)-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.52	1-(3H)-Isobenzofuranone, 3,3-bis(2-methyl-1-octyl-1H-indol-3-yl)- (CAS No. 50292-95-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1163. MIXTURE OF POLY[[6-[(1,1,3,3-TETRAMETHYLBUTYL)AMINO]-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4-DIYL] [2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL]IMINO]-1,6-HEXANEDIYL][(2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL)IMINO] AND BIS(2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL) SEBACATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.53	Mixture of poly[[6-[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl] [2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl]imino]-1,6-hexanediyl[(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)imino]] and bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate (CAS Nos. 71878-19-8 and 52829-07-9) (provided for in subheading 3812.30.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1164. MCPA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.54	2-Ethylhexyl (4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)acetate (CAS No. 29450-45-1) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1165. BRONATE ADVANCED.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.55	Formulations of 2,6-dibromo-4-cyanophenyl octanoate (CAS No. 1689-99-2), 2, 6-dibromo-4-cyanophenyl heptanoate (CAS No. 56634-95-8), and 2-ethylhexyl (4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)acetate (CAS No. 29450-45-1) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	2.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1166. BROMOXYNIL OCTANOATE TECH.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.56	2,6-dibromo-4-cyanophenyl octanoate (CAS No. 1689-99-2) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1167. BROMOXYNIL MEO.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.57	2,6-Dibromo-4-cyanophenyl octanoate/heptanoate (CAS Nos.1689-99-2 and 56634-95-8) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1168. CERTAIN BITUMEN-COATED POLYETHYLENE SLEEVES SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO PROTECT IN-GROUND WOOD POSTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.58	Bitumen-coated shrink-wrap polyethylene boots for the protection of in-ground wood posts (provided for in subheading 3926.90.98)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1169. NYLON WOOLPACKS USED TO PACKAGE WOOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.59	Sacks and bags, of undyed woven fabric of nylon multifilament yarns not to exceed 10 decitex, used for packing wool for transport, storage, or sale (provided for in subheading 6305.39.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1170. MAGNESIUM ZINC ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE CARBONATE HYDRATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.60	Magnesium zinc aluminum hydroxide carbonate hydrate (CAS No. 169314-88-9) coated with an organic fatty acid (provided for in subheading 3812.30.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1171. C12-18 ALKENES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.61	C12-18 alkenes, polymers (TPX) with 4-methyl-1-pentene (CAS Nos. 25155-83-3, 81229-87-0, and 103908-22-1) (provided for in subheading 3902.90.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.03.86.

SEC. 1172. HYDRAULIC CONTROL UNITS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.62	Hydraulic control units designed for use in braking systems of hybrid motor vehicles of heading 8703 (provided for in subheading 9032.89.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1173. SHIELD ASY-STEERING GEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.63	Steering gear assemblies for single-pinion constant-ratio electronic power assisted steering systems rated at 80 amperes at 12V, the foregoing designed for use in hybrid motor vehicles of heading 8703 (provided for in subheading 8708.99.73)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1174. 2,4-DICHLOROANILINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.64	2,4-Dichloroaniline (CAS No. 554-00-7) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.18)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1175. 2-ACETYL BUTYROLACTONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.65	2-Acetylbutyrolactone (CAS No. 517-23-7) (provided for in subheading 2932.29.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1176. ALKYLKETONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.66	1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4, 4-dimethyl-3-pentanone (CAS No. 66346-01-8) (provided for in subheading 2914.70.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1177. CYFLUTHRIN (BAYTHROID).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.67	Cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (Cyfluthrin, excluding β -Cyfluthrin) (CAS No. 68359-37-5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30)	3.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1178. BETA-CYFLUTHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.68	Reaction mixture comprising the enantiomeric pair (R)- α -cyano-4-fluoro-3-phenoxybenzyl (1S,3S)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S)- α -cyano-4-fluoro-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate in ratio 1:2 with the enantiomeric pair (R)- α -cyano-4-fluoro-3-phenoxybenzyl (1S,3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S)- α -cyano-4-fluoro-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R,3S)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (β -Cyfluthrin) (CAS No. 68359-37-5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1179. CYCLOPROPANE-1,1-DICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.69	Cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester (CAS No. 6914-71-2) (provided for in subheading 2917.20.00)	1.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1180. SPIROXAMINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.70	8-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-N-propyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane-2-methanamine (CAS 118134-30-8) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1181. SPIROMESIFEN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.71	3,3-Dimethylbutanoic acid, 2-oxo-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-yl ester (CAS 283594-90-1) (provided for in subheading 2932.29.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1182. 4-CHLOROBENZALDEHYDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.72	4-Chlorobenzaldehyde (CAS No. 104-88-1) (provided for in subheading 2913.00.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1183. OXADIAZON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.73	5- <i>tert</i> -butyl-3-(2,4-dichloro-5-isopropoxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3H)-one (Oxadiazon) (CAS No. 19666-30-9) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.11)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1184. NAHP.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.74	2-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-5-hydroxypyrimidine, sodium salt (CAS No. 146237-62-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1185. PHOSPHORUS THIOCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.75	Phosphorus Thiochloride (CAS No. 3982-91-0) (provided for in subheading 2851.00.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1186. TRIFLOXYSTROBIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.76.	Methyl (E)-methoxyimino-[(E)- α -[1-(α,α,α -trifluoro-m-tolyl)ethylideneaminoxy]-o-tolyl]acetate (Trifloxystrobin) (CAS No. 141517-21-7) (provided for in subheading 2929.90.20)	2.4%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1187. PHOSPHORIC ACID, LANTHANUM SALT, CERIUM TERBIUM-DOPED.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.77	Phosphoric acid, lanthanum salt, cerium terbium-doped (CAS No. 95823-34-0) (provided for in subheading 2846.90.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1188. LUTETIUM OXIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.78	Lutetium oxide (CAS No. 12032-20-1) (provided for in subheading 2846.90.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1189. ACM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.79	(3-Acetoxy-3-cyanopropyl) methylphosphinic acid, butyl ester (CAS No. 167004-78-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.90)	0.7%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1190. PERMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.80	(3-Phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (Permethrin) (CAS No. 52645-53-1) (provided for in subheading 2916.20.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1191. THIDIAZURON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.81	N-Phenyl-N -(1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-yl)urea (Thidiazuron) CAS No. 51707-55-2, whether or not mixed with application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1192. FLUTOLANIL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.82	N-[3-(1-Methylethoxy)phenyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (Flutolanil) (CAS No. 66332-96-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1193. RESMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.83	[5-(Phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate (Resmethrin) (CAS No. 10453-86-8) (provided for in subheading 2932.19.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1194. CLOTHIANIDIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.84	(E)-1-(2-Chloro-1,3-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-3-methyl-2-nitroguanidine (Clothianidin) (CAS No. 210880-92-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.10.90)	5.4%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1195. ACRYPET UT100.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.85	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with 1-cyclohexyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione, ethenylbenzene and (1-methylethenyl)benzene (CAS No. 107194-09-2) (provided for in subheading 3906.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1196. DIETHYL KETONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.86	Diethyl ketone (CAS No. 96-22-0) (provided for in subheading 2914.19.00)	1.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1197. 5-AMINO-1-[2,6-DICHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-4-[(1R,S)-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-SULFINYL]-1H-PYRAZOLE-3-CARBONITRILE (FIPRONIL).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.87	5-Amino-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-[(1R,S)-(trifluoromethyl)-sulfinyl]-1H-pyrazole-3-carbonitrile (Fipronil) (CAS No. 120068-37-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.19.23)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1198. 2,3-PYRIDINEDICARBOXYLIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.88	2,3-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid (CAS No. 89-00-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) ...	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1199. 80% 2,3-DIMETHYLBUTYLNITRILE AND 20% TOLUENE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.89	Mixtures of 2-Amino-2,3-dimethylbutanenitrile (CAS No. 13893-53-3) and toluene (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1200. 2,3-QUINOLINEDICARBOXYLIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.90	2,3-Quinolinedicarboxylic acid (CAS No. 643-38-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.49.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1201. 3,5-DIFLUOROANILINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.91	3,5-Difluoroaniline (CAS No. 372-39-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.65)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1202. CERTAIN MASTER CYLINDER ASSEMBLES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.92	Master cylinder assemblies for braking systems, not incorporating a vacuum booster, the foregoing designed for use in hybrid motor vehicles of heading 8703 (provided for in subheading 8708.39.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1203. CERTAIN TRANSAXLES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.93	Transaxles, each incorporating an integral electronic controller, the foregoing designed for use in hybrid motor vehicles of heading 8703 (provided for in subheading 8708.40.20)	1.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1204. CONVERTER ASY.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.94	Static converters capable of converting 300 V direct current to 12 V direct current, designed for use in hybrid motor vehicles of heading 8703 (provided for in subheading 8504.40.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1205. MODULE AND BRACKET ASY-POWER STEERING.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.95	Controllers for electronic power assisted steering systems, rated at 80 amperes at 12 V, designed for use in hybrid motor vehicles of heading 8703 (provided for in subheading 8537.10.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1206. UNIT ASY-BATTERY HI VOLT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.96	Nickel metal-hydride storage batteries, exceeding 300 V, the foregoing designed for use in hybrid motor vehicles of heading 8703 (provided for in subheading 8507.80.80)	2.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1207. CLOMAZONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.97	2-(2-Chlorophenyl)methyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone (Clomazone) (CAS No. 81777-89-1) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1208. CHLOROPIVALOYL CHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.98	3-Chloropivaloyl chloride (CAS No. 4300-97-4) (provided for in subheading 2915.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1209. CERTAIN ARTICLES OF NATURAL CORK.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.10.99	Articles of natural cork, not elsewhere specified or included (provided for in subheading 4503.90.60)	6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1210. GLYOXYLIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.01	Glyoxylic acid (CAS No. 298-12-4) (provided for in subheading 2918.30.90)	1.6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1211. CYCLOPENTANONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.02	Cyclopentanone (CAS No. 120-92-3) (provided for in subheading 2914.29.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1212. MESOTRIONE TECHNICAL.

(a) CALENDAR YEAR 2006.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.03	2-[4-(Methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione (Mesotrione) (CAS No. 104206-82-8) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.10)	6.04%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) CALENDAR YEAR 2007.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.11.03, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(A) by striking “6.04%” and inserting “6.08%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2007”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2007.

(c) CALENDAR YEARS 2008 AND 2009.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.11.03, as added by subsection (a) and amended by subsection (b), is further amended—

(A) by striking “6.08%” and inserting “6.11%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2007” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2008.

SEC. 1213. MALONIC ACID-DINITRILE 50% NMP.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.04	50% solution of malononitrile in methyl-2-pyrrolidone solvent (CAS Nos. 109-77-3 and 872-50-4) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.9190)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1215. FORMULATIONS OF NOA 446510.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.05	Formulations of NOA 446510 which include NOA 446510 Technical, 2-(4-chloro-phenyl)-N-[2-(3-methoxy-4-prop-2-ynyloxy-phenyl)ethyl]-2-prop-2-ynyloxyacetamide (CAS No. 374726-62-2) (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1216. DEMBB DISTILLED-ISO TANK.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.06	2-Bromo-1,3-diethyl-5-methylbenzene (CAS No. 314084-61-2) (DEMBB) (provided for in subheading 2903.69.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1217. N,N'-HEXANE-1,6-DIYLBIS(3-(3,5-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYPHENYL)PROPIONAMIDE)).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.07	N,N'-hexane-1,6-diylbis(3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionamide)) (CAS No. 23128-74-7) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.31)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1218. 2-NAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID, 7,7'' - [(2-METHYL-1,5-PENTANEDIYL) BIS[IMINO(6-FLUORO-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-4,2-DIYL) IMINO]] BIS[4-HYDROXY-3-[(4-METHOXY SULFOPHENYL) AZO]-, POTASSIUM SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.08	2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'' - [(2-methyl-1,5-pentanedyl) bis[imino(6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazine-4,2-diyl) imino]] bis[4-hydroxy-3-[(4-methoxy sulfophenyl) azo]-, potassium sodium salt (CAS No. 152397-21-2) (Color Index Reactive Red 268) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.32.86.

SEC. 1219. 2,7-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID, 5-[[[4-CHLORO-6-[[3-[[[8-[4-FLUORO-6-(METHYLPHENYLAMINO)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO-1-HYDROXY-3,6-DISULFO-2-NAPHTHALENYL]AZO]-4-SULFOPHENYL],AMINO]-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]-4-HYDROXY-3-[(1-SULFO-2-NAPHTHALENYL)AZO], SODIUM SALT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.09	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[[[4-chloro-6-[[3-[[[8-[4-fluoro-6-(methylphenylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-sulfophenyl],amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[(1-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo], sodium salt (CAS No. 155522-05-7) (Color Index Reactive red 270) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1220. METHYLIONONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.10	3-Methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethylcyclohex-2-enyl)but-3-en-2-one (Methylionone) (CAS No. 1335-46-2) (provided for in subheading 2914.23.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1221. CERTAIN ACRYLIC FIBER TOW.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.11	Acrylic fiber tow (polyacrylonitrile tow) containing by weight a minimum of 92 percent acrylonitrile, not more than 0.1 percent zinc and from 4 to 8 percent water, imported in the form of from 1 to 12 sub-bundles crimped together, each containing 24,000 filaments (plus or minus 0.06 percent) and with average filament denier of 1.5 decitex (plus or minus 0.08 percent) (provided for in subheading 5501.30.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1222. CERTAIN ACRYLIC FIBER TOW.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.12	Acrylic fiber tow (polyacrylonitrile tow) containing by weight a minimum of 92 percent acrylonitrile, not more than 0.1 percent zinc and from 2 to 8 percent water, imported in the form of 6 sub-bundles crimped together, each containing 45,000 filaments (plus or minus 0.06 percent) and with average filament denier of either 1.48 decitex (plus or minus 0.08 percent) or 1.32 decitex (plus or minus 0.09 percent) (provided for in subheading 5501.30.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1223. MKH 6561 ISOCYANATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.13	2-(Carbomethoxy) benzenesulfonyl isocyanate (CAS No. 74222-95-0) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1224. ENDOSULFAN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.14	6,7,8,9,10,10- Hexachlorohexahydromethano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3-oxide (Endosulfan) (CAS No. 115-29-7) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50 or 3808.10.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1225. TETRACONAZOLE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.15	1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)propyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Tetraconazole) (CAS No. 112281-77-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.22)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1226. M-ALCOHOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.16	2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propanol (CAS No. 112281-82-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.82)	1%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1227. CERTAIN MACHINES FOR USE IN THE ASSEMBLY OF MOTORCYCLE WHEELS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.17	Wheel spoke tightening machines (provided for in subheading 8479.89.98), for use with wheels of vehicles of heading 8711	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1228. CERTAIN GLASS THERMO BULBS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.18	Liquid-filled glass bulbs designed for sprinkler systems and other release devices (provided for in subheading 7020.00.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1229. PYRIPROXYFEN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.19	2-[1-Methyl-2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy) ethoxy]pyridine (Pyriproxyfen) (CAS No. 95737-68-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1230. UNICONAZOLE-P.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.20	(E)-(+)-(S)-1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pent-1-en-3-ol (Uniconazole-P) (CAS No. 83657-17-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1231. ACEPHATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.21	O,S-Dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate (Acephate) (CAS No. 30560-19-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.44)	1.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1232. BISPYRIBAC-SODIUM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.22	Sodium 2,6-bis[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)oxy]benzoate (Bispyribac-sodium) (CAS No. 125401-92-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1233. DINOTEFURAN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.23	N-Methyl-N -nitro-N -[(tetrahydro-3-furanyl)methyl]guanidine (Dinotefuran) (CAS No. 165252-70-0) (provided for in subheading 2932.19.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1234. ETOXAZOLE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.24	2-(2,6-Difluorophenyl)-4-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-4,5-dihydrooxazole (Etoxazole) (CAS No. 153233-91-1) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.18)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1235. BIOALLETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.25	[1RS-[1 α (S*),3 β]]-2-Methyl-4-oxo-3-(2-propenyl)-2-cyclopenten-1-yl 2,2-dimethyl-3-2-methyl-1-propenyl (CAS No. 584-79-2) (Bioallethrin) (provided for in subheading 2916.20.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1236. DELTAMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.26	(S)- α -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (Deltamethrin) (CAS No. 52918-63-5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1237. S-BIOALLETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.27	[1R-[1a(S*),3b]]-2-Methyl-4-oxo-3-(2-propenyl)-2-cyclopenten-1-yl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (S-Bioallethrin) (CAS No. 28434-00-6) (provided for in subheading 2916.20.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1238. TETRAMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.28	(1,3,4,5,6,7-Hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate (CAS No. 7696-12-0) (Tetramethrin) (provided for in subheading 2925.19.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1239. TRALOMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.29	Cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylate (Tralomethrin) (CAS No. 66841-25-6) put up in forms or packings for retail sale, or mixed with inert ingredients (provided for in subheading 3808.10.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1240. FLUMICLORAC-PENTYL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.30	Pentyl [2-chloro-5-(cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximido)-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate (Flumiclorac-pentyl) (CAS No. 87547-04-4) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1241. FLUMIOXAZIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.31	2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione (Flumioxazin)(CAS No. 103361-09-7) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15)	5.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1242. PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.32	Monocarboxylic fatty acids derived from palm oil (provided for in subheading 3823.19.20)	1%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1243. GARENOXACIN MESYLATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.33	1-Cyclopropyl-8-(difluoromethoxy)-7-[(1R)-1-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-5-isoindolyl]-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid monoethanesulfonate monohydrate (Garenoxacin mesylate) (CAS No. 223652-90-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.49.26)	3.1%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1244. BUTYLATED HYDROXYETHYLBENZENE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.34	2,6-Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-ethylphenol (CAS No. 4130-42-1) (provided for in subheading 2907.19.20)	2.7%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1245. 4-METHOXY-2-METHYLDIPHENYLAMINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.35	4-Methoxy-2-methyldiphenylamine (CAS No. 41317-15-1) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.60)	1.1%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1246. 2-METHYLHYDROQUINONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.36	2-Methylhydroquinone (CAS No. 95-71-6) (provided for in subheading 2907.29.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1247. 1-FLUORO-2-NITROBENZENE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.37	1-Fluoro-2-nitrobenzene (CAS No. 1493-27-2) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1248. 1-PROPENE-2-METHYL HOMOPOLYMER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.38	1-Propene-2-methyl homopolymer (CAS No. 9003-27-4) (provided for in subheading 3902.30.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1249. ACRONAL-S-600.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.39	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenylbenzene and 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate (CAS No. 25085-19-2) (provided for in subheading 3903.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1250. LUCIRIN TPO.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.40	Diphenyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phosphine oxide (CAS No. 75980-60-8) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1251. SOKALAN PG IME.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.41	1H-Imidazole, polymer with (chloromethyl) oxirane (CAS No. 68797-57-9) (provided for in subheading 3911.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1252. LYCOPENE 10%.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.42	Lycopene 10% (CAS No. 502-65-8) (provided for in subheading 2106.90.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1253. COSMETIC BAGS WITH A FLEXIBLE OUTER SURFACE OF REINFORCED OR LAMINATED POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.43	Vanity cases that are of a soft sided construction, of reinforced or laminated polyvinyl chloride plastics, and are of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag and used to contain and apply cosmetic preparations (provided for in subheading 4202.12.20)	13.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1254. MIXTURES OF METHYL 4-iodo-2-[3-(4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL)UREIDOSULFONYL]BENZOATE, SODIUM SALT (IDOSULFURON METHYL, SODIUM SALT).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.44	Mixtures of methyl 4-iodo-2-[3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)ureidosulfonyl]benzoate, sodium salt (Idosulfuron methyl, sodium salt) (CAS No. 144550-36-7) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1255. ETHYL 4,5-DIHYDRO-5,5-DIPHENYL-1,2-OXAZOLE-3-CARBOXYLATE (ISOXADIFEN-ETHYL).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.45	Ethyl 4,5-dihydro-5,5-diphenyl-1,2-oxazole-3-carboxylate (Isoxadifen-ethyl) (CAS No. 163520-33-0) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.39)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1256. (5-CYCLOPROPYL-4-ISOXAZOLYL)[2-(METHYLSULFONYL)-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENYL] METHANONE (ISOXAFLUTOLE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.46	(5-cyclopropyl-4-isoxazolyl)[2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]methanone (Isoxaflutole) (CAS No. 141112-29-0) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15)	4.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1257. MIXTURES OF CAS NOS. 181274-15-7 AND 208465-21-8.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.47	Mixtures of methyl 2-(4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-3-propoxy-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl) carboxamidosulfonylbenzoate, sodium salt (Propoxycarbazone-sodium) (CAS No. 181274-15-7), 2-[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoyl)sulfamoyl]- α -(methanesulfonamido)-p-toluic acid, methyl ester (Mesosulfuron-methyl) (CAS No. 208465-21-8), and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1258. METHYL 2-[(4,6-DIMETHOXYPYRIMIDIN-2-YLCARBAMOYL)SULFAMOYL]- α -(METHANESULFONAMIDO)-P-TOLUATE (MESOSULFURON-METHYL) WHETHER OR NOT MIXED WITH APPLICATION ADJUVANTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.48	Methyl 2-[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoyl)sulfamoyl]- α -(methanesulfonamido)-p-toluate (Mesosulfuron-methyl) (CAS No. 208465-21-8) whether or not mixed with application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1259. MIXTURES OF FORAMSULFURON AND IODOSULFURON-METHYL-SODIUM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.49	Mixtures of N,N-dimethyl-2-[3-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)ureidosulfonyl]-4-formylaminobenzamide (Foramsulfuron) (CAS No. 173159-57-4), methyl 4-iodo-2-[3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)ureidosulfonyl]benzoate, sodium salt (Iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium) (CAS No. 144550-36-7) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1260. 2-METHYL-1-[4-(METHYLTHIO)PHENYL]-2-(4-MORPHOLINYL)-1-PROPANONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.50	2-Methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-1-propanone (CAS No. 71868-10-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.39)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1261. 1,6-HEXANEDIAMINE, N,N- BIS(2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-4- PIPERIDINYL)-, POLYMER WITH 2,4,6-TRICHLORO-1,3,5-TRIAZINE, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH N-BUTYL-1-BUTANAMINE AND N-BUTYL- 2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-4- PIPERIDINAMINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.51	1,6-Hexanediamine, N,N- bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4- piperidinyl)-, polymer with 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine, reaction products with N-butyl-1-butanamine and N-butyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4- piperidinamine (CAS No. 192268-64-7) (provided for in subheading 3911.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1262. VAT BLACK 25.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.52	Anthra[2,1,9-mna]naphth[2,3-h]acridine-5,10,15(16H)-trione,3-[(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1-anthracenyl)amino]- (Vat Black 25) (CAS No. 4395-53-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.15.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1263. ACID ORANGE 162.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.53	Cobaltatemedato(z-), bis[3-[[1-(3- chlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-3- methyl-5-(oxo-.kappa.O)-1H- pyrazol-4-yl]azo-.kappa.N1]-4- (hydroxy-.kappa.O)- benzenesulfonamidato(2-)]-, sodium (CAS No. 73612-40-5) (Acid Orange 162) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1264. VULCUREN UPKA 1988.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.54	1,6-Bis(N,N'-dibenzylthiocarbamoyldithio)hexane (CAS No. 151900-44-6) (provided for in subheading 2930.20.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1265. VULLCANOX 41010 NA/LG.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.55	N-Isopropyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (CAS No. 101-72-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.51.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1266. VULKAZON AFS/LG.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.56	Pentaerythritolbis(tetrahydrobenzaldehyde acetal) (CAS No. 6600-31-3) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1267. P-ANISALDEHYDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.57	P-Anisaldehyde (CAS No. 123-11-5) (Benzaldehyde, 4-methoxy-) (provided for in subheading 2912.49.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1268. METHYL SALICYLATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.58	Methyl salicylate (CAS No. 119-36-8) (provided for in subheading 2918.23.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1269. 1,2-OCTANEDIOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.59	1,2-Octanediol (CAS No. 1117-86-8) (provided for in subheading 2905.39.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1270. 1,2-PENTANEDIOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.60	1,2-Pentanediol (CAS No. 5343-92-0) (provided for in subheading 2905.39.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1271. MENTHONE GLYCERIN ACETAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.61	Menthone glycerin acetal (CAS No. 63187-91-7) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1272. AGRUMEX.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following:

“	9902.11.62	o-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate, cis form (CAS No. 20298-69-9) (Agrumex) (Cyclohexanol, 2-(1,1-dimethyl-) (provided for in subheading 2915.39.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1273. COHEDUR RL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.63	Mixtures of resorcinol (CAS No. 108-46-3), hexamethylmelamine ether (CAS No. 3089-11-0) and dibutyl phthalate (CAS No. 84-74-2) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1274. FORMULATIONS OF PROSULFURON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.64	Mixtures of Prosulfuron (1-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-3-[2-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)-phenylsulfonyl]urea) (CAS No. 94125-34-5) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1275. PONTAMINE GREEN 2B.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.65	Dyestuff containing as active ingredient 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[carbonylbis(imino-4,1-phenyleneazo)]bis[4-amino-5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)-], tetrasodium salt (CAS No. 59262-64-5) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1276. BAYDERM BOTTOM 10 UD.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.66	Aqueous polyurethane dispersions containing 29% to 31% solids content of hexanedioic acid, polymer with N-(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, 2-butene-1,4-diol, 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, 1,2-ethanediol, 1,3-isobenzofurandione, methyloxirane, oxirane and sodium hydrogen sulfite, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol-blocked (CAS No. 100486-94-0) (provided for in subheading 3909.50.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1277. BAYDERM FINISH DLH.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.67	Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-diisocyanatohexane and 1,6-hexanediol, 2-((2-aminoethyl)amino) ethanesulfonic acid, of 38 to 42 percent solids content in aqueous dispersion (CAS No. 68037-41-2) (provided for in subheading 3909.50.50) ...	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1278. LEVAGARD DMPP.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.68	Dimethyl propylphosphonate (CAS No. 18755-43-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1279. BAYDERM BOTTOM DLV.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.69	Aqueous polyurethane dispersions containing 38% to 42% solids content of propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethanesulfonic acid, monosodium salt, 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, diphenyl carbonate, 1,2-ethanediamine, 1,6-hexanediol, hydrazine, methyloxirane, oxirane and 1,2-propanediol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol-blocked (CAS No. 137898-95-4) (provided for in subheading 3909.50.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1280. CERTAIN ETHYLENE-VINYL ACETATE COPOLYMERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.70	Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, other than those in aqueous dispersions, containing 50% or more by weight vinyl acetate monomer (CAS No. 24937-78-8) (provided for in subheading 3905.29.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1281. LEWATT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.71	Ion-exchange resins (cationic H form), consisting of copolymers of acrylic acid and diethylene glycol divinyl ether (CAS No. 359785-58-3) (provided for in subheading 3914.00.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1282. PARA-CHLOROPHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.72	para-Chlorophenol (CAS No. 106-48-9) (provided for in subheading 2908.10.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1283. CYAZOFAMID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.73	Mixtures of 4-chloro-2-cyano-N,N-dimethyl-5-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide (Cyazofamid) (CAS No. 120116-88-3) with application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1284. CYPERMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.74	Cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (Cypermethrin) (CAS No. 52315-07-8) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1285. FLONICAMID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.75	N-(Cyanomethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxamide (Flonicamid) (CAS No. 158062-67-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.27)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1286. ZETA-CYPERMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.76	(S)-Cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (+)cis-3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (S)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (+)trans-3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (zeta-Cypermethrin) (CAS No. 52315-07-8) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1287. CERTAIN ADSORBENT RESINS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.77	Ion-exchange resins comprised of a macroporous polymer of divinylbenzene (CAS No. 9003-69-4) (provided for in subheading 3914.00.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1288. ION-EXCHANGE RESIN POWDER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.78	Ion-exchange resin powder comprised of a copolymer of methacrylic acid cross-linked with divinylbenzene, in the hydrogen ionic form, of a nominal particle size between 0.025mm and 0.150 mm, dried to less than 5% moisture (CAS No. 50602-21-6)(provided for in subheading 3914.00.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1289. ION-EXCHANGE RESIN POWDER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.79	Ion-exchange resin powder comprised of a copolymer of methacrylic acid cross-linked with divinylbenzene, in the potassium ionic form, of a nominal particle size between 0.025mm and 0.150 mm, dried to less than 10% moisture (CAS No. 65405-55-2) (provided for in subheading 3914.00.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1290. DESMODUR E 14.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.80	1,2,3-Propanetriol, polymer with 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, methyloxirane and oxirane (CAS No. 127821-00-5) (provided for in subheading 3909.50.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1291. DESMODUR HL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.81	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane (CAS No. 63368-95-6) (provided for in subheading 3911.90.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1292. DESMODUR VP LS 2253.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.82	Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, 3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-blocked (CAS No. 163206-31-3) (provided for in subheading 3911.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1293. DESMODUR R-E.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.83	4,4', 4"-TT Desmondur R-E in solvent (CAS No. 2422-91-5) in solvent (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1294. WALOCCEL MW 3000 PFV.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.84	Methyl hydroxyethyl cellulose products containing 30% or greater content of 2-hydroxyethyl methyl ether cellulose (“MHEC”) reaction products with glyoxal (CAS No. 68441-63-4) (provided for in subheading 3912.39.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1295. TSME.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.85	ortho/para-Toluenesulfonic acid, methyl ester (TSME) (CAS Nos. 23373-38-8 and 80-48-8) (provided for in subheading 2904.10.32)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1296. WALOCCEL VP-M 20660.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.86	Methyl Hydroxyethyl Cellulose with a 77% or greater content of 2-hydroxyethyl methyl ether cellulose (CAS No. 9032-42-2) (provided for in subheading 3912.39.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1297. XAMA 2.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.87	Trimethylpropane tris(3-aziridinylpropanoate) (CAS No. 52234-82-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.97)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1298. XAMA 7.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.88	Polyfunctional aziridine (CAS No. 57116-45-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.97)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1299. 2-ETHYLHEXYL 4-METHOXYCINNAMATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.89	2-Ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate (CAS No. 5466-77-3) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.43)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1300. CERTAIN CASES FOR TOYS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.90	Cases or containers (provided for in subheading 4202.92.90 and not including goods described in heading 9902.01.81), specially shaped or fitted for, and with labeling, logo or other descriptive information on the exterior of the case or container indicating its intention to be used for, electronic drawing toys or electronic games of heading 9503 or 9504	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1301. CERTAIN CASES FOR TOYS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.91	Cases or containers (provided for in subheadings 4402.12.80 or 4202.92.90), having one or more molded plastic holders, clips or fasteners, for holding a doll or dolls, whether or not the case or container is also capable of holding other goods	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1302. ANILINE 2,5-DISULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.92	Aniline 2,5- disulfonic acid (CAS No. 98-44-2) (1,4-Benzenedisulfonic acid, 2-amino-) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1303. 1,4-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, POLYMER WITH N,N'-BIS(2-AMINOETHYL)-1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE, CYCLIZED, METHOSULFATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.93	1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer With N,N'-Bis(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, cyclized, methosulfate (CAS No. 68187-22-4) (provided for in subheading 3908.90.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1304. SULFUR BLUE 7.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.94	4-[(4-Amino-3-methylphenyl)amino]phenol, reaction products with sodium sulfide (Sulfur Blue 7) (CAS No. 1327-57-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1305. FORMALDEHYDE, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH 1,4-BENZENEDIOL AND M-PHENYLENEDIAMINE, SULFURIZED.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.95	Formaldehyde, reaction products with 1,4-benzenediol and m-phenylenediamine, sulfurized (CAS No. 110392-46-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1306. ISOCYANATOSULFONYL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.96	2-(Isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoic acid, ethyl ester (CAS No. 77375-79-2) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1307. ISOCYANATOSULFONYL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.97	2-(Isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoic acid, methyl ester (CAS No. 74222-95-0) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1308. CERTAIN AUTOMOTIVE CATALYTIC CONVERTER MATS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.98	Catalytic converter mats of ceramic fibers containing over 65 percent by weight of aluminum oxide, the foregoing 4.7625 mm or more in thickness, in bulk, sheets or rolls and designed for motor vehicles of heading 8703 (provided for in subheading 6806.10.00)	1.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1309. GEMIFLOXACIN, GEMIFLOXACIN MESYLATE, AND GEMIFLOXACIN MESYLATE SESQUIHYDRATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.11.99	Gemifloxacin (CAS No. 175463-14-6); gemifloxacin mesylate (CAS No. 210353-53-0 or 204519-65-3); and gemifloxacin mesylate sesquihydrate (CAS No. 210353-56-3) (the foregoing provided for in subheading 2933.99.46)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1310. BUTRALIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.01	Butralin (CAS No. 33629-47-9) (Benzenamine, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N- (1-methylpropyl)-2,6-dintro-) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1311. SPIRODICLOFEN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.02	2,2-Dimethylbutanoic acid, 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-oxaspiro(4.5)dec-3-en-4-yl ester (Spirodiclofen) (CAS No. 148477-71-8) (provided for in subheading 2932.29.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1312. PROPAMOCARB HCL (PREVICUR).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.03	Mixtures of propyl 3-(dimethylamino) propylcarbamate monohydrochloride (Propamocarb hydrochloride) (CAS No. 25606-41-1) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.20.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1313. DESMODUR IL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.04	Poly(toluene diisocyanate) (CAS No. 26006-20-2) dissolved in organic solvents (provided for in subheading 3911.90.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1314. CHLOROACETONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.05	1-Chloro-2-propanone (CAS No. 78-95-5) (provided for in subheading 2914.70.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1315. IPN (ISOPHTHALONITRILE).

(a) CALENDAR YEAR 2006.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.06	1,3-Benzenedicarbonitrile (CAS No. 626-17-5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.48)	3.04%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) CALENDAR YEAR 2007.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.12.06, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(A) by striking “3.04%” and inserting “3.23%”; and

(B) by striking “On or before 12/31/2006” and inserting “On or before 12/31/2007”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2007.

(c) CALENDAR YEARS 2008 AND 2009.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.12.06, as added by subsection (a) and amended by subsection (b), is further amended—

(A) by striking “3.23%” and inserting “3.4%”; and

(B) by striking “On or before 12/31/2007” and inserting “On or before 12/31/2009”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2008.

SEC. 1316. NOA 446510 TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.07	4-Chloro-N-[2-[3-methoxy-4-(2-propynyloxy)phenyl]ethyl]-α-(2-propynyloxy)benzeneacetamide (Mandipropamid) (CAS No. 374726-62-2) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	1.2%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1317. HEXYTHIAZOX TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.08	trans-5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N-cyclohexyl-4-methyl-2-oxothiazolidine-3-carboxamide (Hexythiazox Technical) (CAS No. 78587-05-0) (provided for in subheading 2934.10.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1318. 1,10-DIAMINODECANES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.09	1,10-Diaminodecane (CAS No. 646-25-3) (provided for in subheading 2921.29.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1319. CRELAN (SELF-BLOCKED CYCLOALIPHATIC POLYURETDIONE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.10	2-Oxepanone polymer with 1,4-butanediol and 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol-blocked (CAS No. 189020-69-7) (provided for in subheading 3909.50.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1320. ASPIRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.11	o-Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) (CAS No. 50-78-2) (provided for in subheading 2918.22.10)	3.0%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1321. DESMODUR BL XP 2468.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.12	Copolymer of methyl ethyl ketoxime and toluenediisocyanate (CAS No. 352462-03-4) (provided for in subheading 3911.90.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1322. CERTAIN FLAME RETARDANT PLASTICIZERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

“	9902.12.13	Plasticizers containing diphenyl cresyl phosphate (CAS No. 26444-49-5), triphenyl phosphate (CAS No. 115-86-6), tricresyl phosphate (CAS No. 1330-78-5), and phenyl dicresyl phosphate (CAS No. 26446-73-1) (provided for in subheading 3812.20.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
	9902.12.14	Phosphoric acid, tris (2-ethylhexyl) ester (CAS No. 78-42-2) (provided for in subheading 2919.00.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	

SEC. 1323. BAYPURE DS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.15	Polyaspartic acid, sodium salt, in aqueous solution (CAS No. 181828-06-8) (provided for in subheading 3911.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1324. BAYOWET C4.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.16	1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Nonafluorobutanesulfonic acid, potassium salt (CAS No. 29420-49-3) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1325. DESMODUR RF-E.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.17	Mixtures of tris(4-isocyanatophenyl)thiophosphate (CAS No. 4151-51-3) and ethyl acetate and monochlorobenzene as solvents (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1326. DESMODUR HL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.18	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane (CAS No. 63368-95-6) dissolved in n-butyl acetate (provided for in subheading 3911.90.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1327. D-MANNOSE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.19	D-Mannose (CAS No. 3458-28-4) (provided for in subheading 2940.00.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1328. CERTAIN CAMEL HAIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.20	Camel hair, processed beyond the degreased or carbonized condition (provided for in subheading 5102.19.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1329. WASTE OF CAMEL HAIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.21	Waste of camel hair (provided for in subheading 5103.20.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1330. CERTAIN CAMEL HAIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.22	Camel hair carded or combed (provided for in subheading 5105.39.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1331. WOVEN FABRIC OF VICUNA HAIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.23	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of vicuna hair (provided for in subheadings 5111.11.70, 5111.19.60, 5112.11.60, or 5112.19.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1332. CERTAIN CAMEL HAIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.24	Camel hair, not processed in any manner beyond the degreased or carbonized condition (provided for in subheading 5102.19.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1333. NOILS OF CAMEL HAIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.25	Noils of camel hair (provided for in subheading 5103.10.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1334. CERTAIN BICYCLE PARTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.26	Bicycle speedometers (provided for in subheading 9029.20.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1335. CERTAIN BICYCLE PARTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.27	Baby carriers, chain tension adjusters, chain covers, mechanical grips with 2.223 cm internal diameter, air horns, wide-angle reflectors, saddle covers of plastics, chain tensioners, toe clips, head sets or seat posts, all the foregoing designed for use on bicycles (provided for in subheading 8714.99.80)	9.2%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1336. OTHER CYCLES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.28	Unicycles (provided for in subheading 8712.00.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1337. CERTAIN BICYCLE PARTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.29	Sets of steel tubing cut to exact length and each set having the number of tubes needed for the assembly (with other parts) into the frame and fork of one bicycle (provided for in subheading 8714.91.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1338. CERTAIN BICYCLE PARTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.30	Bicycle wheel rims (provided for in subheading 8714.92.10)	1.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1339. CERTAIN BICYCLE PARTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.31	Crank-gear and parts thereof (other than cotterless-type crank sets and parts thereof) (provided for in subheading 8714.96.90)	6.1%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1340. CERTAIN BICYCLE PARTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.32	Brakes designed for bicycles (other than drum brakes, caliper and cantilever brakes, and coaster brakes) and parts thereof (provided in subheading 8714.94.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1341. CHLOROACETIC ACID, ETHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.33	Chloroacetic acid, ethyl ester (CAS No. 105-39-5) (provided for in subheading 2915.40.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1342. CHLOROACETIC ACID, SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.34	Chloroacetic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 3926-62-3) (provided for in subheading 2915.40.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1343. CYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLIC ACID, 3-(2-CHLORO-3,3,3-TRIFLUORO-1-PROPENYL)-2,2-IMETHYL-, (2-METHYL(1,1'-BIPHENYL)-3-YL)METHYL ESTER, (Z)-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.35	(2-Methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (Bifenthrin) (CAS No. 82657-04-3) (provided for in subheading 2916.20.50)	0.7%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1344. (2-CHLOROETHYL)PHOSPHONIC ACID (ETHEPHON).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.36	(2-Chloroethyl)phosphonic acid (Ethephon) (CAS No. 16672-87-0) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1345. PREPARATIONS CONTAINING, 2-(1-(((3-CHLORO-2-PROPENYL)OXY)IMINO)PROPYL)-5-(2-(ETHYLTHIO)PROPYL)-3-HYDROXY-2-CYCLOHEXENE-1-ONE (CLETHODIM).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.37	Preparations containing, 2-(1-(((3-Chloro-2-propenyl)oxy)imino)propyl)-5-(2-(ethylthio)propyl)-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexene-1-one (Clethodim) (CAS No. 99129-21-2) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1346. UREA, POLYMER WITH FORMALDEHYDE (PERGOPAK).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.38	Urea, polymer with formaldehyde (Pergopak) (CAS No. 9011-05-6) (provided for in subheading 3909.10.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1347. LOW EXPANSION LABORATORY GLASS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.39	Laboratory, hygienic, or pharmaceutical glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated, of low expansion borosilicate glass or alumino-borosilicate glass, having a linear coefficient of expansion not exceeding 3.3×10^{-7} per Kelvin within a temperature range of 0 to 300° C (provided for in subheading 7017.20.00)	3.6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1348. STOPPERS, LIDS, AND OTHER CLOSURES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.40	Stoppers, lids, and other closures of low expansion borosilicate glass or alumino-borosilicate glass, having a linear coefficient of expansion not exceeding 3.3×10^{-7} per Kelvin within a temperature range of 0 to 300° C, produced by automatic machine (provided for in subheading 7010.20.20) or produced by hand (provided for in subheading 7010.20.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1349. PIGMENT YELLOW 213.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.41	1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2-[[[2-oxo-1-[[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7-methoxy-2,3-dioxo-6-quinoxaliny] amino]carbonyl]propyl]azo]-, dimethyl ester (Pigment Yellow 213) (CAS No. 220198-21-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1350. INDOXACARB.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.42	(4aS) -7-Chloro-2, 5-dihydro-2- [[[(methoxycarbonyl)[4-(trifluoromethoxy) phenyl] amino] carbonyl]-indeno [1,2-e][1,3,4] oxadiazine-4a (3H)-carboxylic acid methyl ester (CAS No. 173584-44-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.16)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1351. DIMETHYL CARBONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.43	Dimethyl carbonate (CAS No. 616-38-6) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1352. 5-CHLORO-1-INDANONE (EK179).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.44	5-Chloro-1-indanone (CAS No. 42348-86-7) (provided for in subheading 2914.39.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1353. MIXTURES OF FAMOXADONE AND CYMOXANIL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.45	Mixtures of 5-methyl-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-3-(phenylamino)-2,4-oxazolidinedione] (famoxadone) (CAS No. 131807-57-3), 2-cyano-N-[(ethylamino)carbonyl]-2-(methoxyimino)acetamide (Cymoxanil) (CAS No. 57966-95-7) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1354. ORTHO NITRO ANILINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.46	2-Nitroaniline (CAS No. 88–74–4) (Benzenamine, 2-nitro-) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or Before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1355. DECANEDIOIC ACID, BIS(2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL) ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.47	Decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester (CAS No. 52829–07–9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.91)	Free	No change	No change	On or Before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1356. 2,2 -(2,5-THIOPHENEDIYL)BIS(5-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)BENZOXAZOLE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.48	2,2 -(2,5-Thiophenediyl)bis(5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)benzoxazole) (CAS No. 7128–64–5) (provided for in subheading 3204.20.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or Before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1357. ACID BLUE 80.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.49	Acid Blue 80 (CAS No. 4474–24–2) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1358. PIGMENT BROWN 25.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.50	Pigment Brown 25 (CAS No. 6992–11–6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1359. FORMULATIONS OF AZOXYSTROBIN.

(a) CALENDAR YEAR 2006.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.51	Mixtures of benzenoacetic acid, (α E)- 2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]- α -(methoxymethylene)-, methyl ester (Azoxyastrobin) (CAS No. 131860–33–8) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	6.14%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) CALENDAR YEAR 2007.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.12.51, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(A) by striking “6.14%” and inserting “6.15%”; and

(B) by striking “On or before 12/31/2006” and inserting “On or before 12/31/2007”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2007.

(c) CALENDAR YEARS 2008 AND 2009.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.12.51, as added by subsection (a) and amended by subsection (b), is further amended—

(A) by striking “6.15%” and inserting “6.17%”; and

(B) by striking “On or before 12/31/2007” and inserting “On or before 12/31/2009”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2008.

SEC. 1360. FORMULATIONS OF PINOXADEN/CLOQUINTOCET.

(a) CALENDAR YEARS 2006 AND 2007.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.52	Mixtures of 8(2,6-diethyl-p-tolyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-7-oxo-7H-pyrazolo[1,2-d][1,4,5]oxadiazepin-9-yl 2,2-dimethylpropionate (Pinoxaden) (CAS No. 243973–20–8), acetic acid, [5-chloro-8-quinolinyl]oxy]-, 1-methylhexyl ester (Cloquintocet) (CAS No. 99607–70–2) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2007	”.
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(b) CALENDAR YEARS 2008 AND 2009.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.12.52, as added by subsection (a), is further amended—

(A) by striking “Free” and inserting “1.74%”; and

(B) by striking “On or before 12/31/2007” and inserting “On or before 12/31/2009”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2008.

SEC. 1361. MIXTURES OF DIFENOCONAZOLE/MEFENOXAM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.53	Mixtures of 1H-1,2,4-triazole, 1-((2-chlorophenoxy)phenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methyl)- (Difenoconazole) (CAS No. 119446–68–3), (R,S)-2-((2,6-dimethylphenyl)methoxyacetyl)amino propionic acid, methyl ester (Mefenoxam) (CAS Nos. 70630–17–0, and 69516–34–3) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1362. FLUDIOXINIL TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.54	1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)- (fludioxinil) (CAS No. 131341–86–1) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.12)	1.6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1363. MIXTURES OF CLODINAFOP-PROPARGYL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.55	Mixtures of propionic acid, 2-(4-((5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)phenoxy-2-propynyl ester, (clodinafop-propargyl) (CAS No. 105512-06-9) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	1.7%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1364. AVERMECTIN B, 1,4"-DEOXY-4"-METHYLAMINO-, (4'R)-, BENZOATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.56	Avermectin B, 1,4"-deoxy-4"-methylamino-, (4'R)-, benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.91 or 2932.29.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1365. CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.57	Acetic acid, 5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy-, 1-methylhexyl ester (Cloquintocet-mexyl) (CAS No. 99607-70-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.49.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1366. METALAXYL-M TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.58	(R,S)-2-((2,6-Dimethylphenyl) methoxyacetyl amino) propionic acid, methyl ester (Metalaxyl-M and L-Metalaxylfenoxam) (CAS Nos. 70630-17-0 and 69516-34-3) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1367. CYPROCONAZOLE TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.59	[α -(4-Chlorophenyl)- α -(1-cyclopropylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol (Cyproconazole) (CAS No. 94361-06-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.12)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1368. PINOXADEN TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.60	8-(2,6-Diethyl-4-methylphenyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-7-oxo-7H-pyrazolo[1,2-d][1,4,5]oxadiazepin-9-yl 2,2-dimethylpropanoate (Pinoxaden) (CAS No. 243973-20-8) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15)	1.8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1369. MIXTURES OF TRALKOXYDIM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.61	Mixtures of 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)propyl]-3-hydroxy-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-one (Tralkoxydim) (CAS No. 87820-88-0) as the active ingredient and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1370. 3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.62	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine Dihydrochloride ([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-) (CAS No. 612-83-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.59.80)	5.9%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1371. TMC114.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.63	3-[4-Aminobenzensulfonyl]isobutylamino]-1-benzyl-2-hydroxypropyl]carbamic acid, hexahydrofuro[2,3-b]furan-3-yl ester ethanolate (CAS No. 206361-99-1) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.61)	6.4%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1372. CERTAIN CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL MIXTURES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

9902.12.64	3-[[2-Chloro-5-thiazolyl)methyl]tetrahydro-5-methyl-N-nitro-4H-1,3,5-oxadiazin-4-imine (Thiamethoxam) (CAS No. 153719-23-4) (provided for in subheading 2934.10.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.65	Mixtures of (±)-(cis and trans)-1-(2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Propiconazole) (CAS No. 60207-90-1) and 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate (CAS No. 55406-53-6), and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.66	Mixtures of 4,6-dimethyl-N-phenyl-2-pyrimidinamine (Pyrimethanil) (CAS No. 53112-28-0), (±)-1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethyl]-1-H-imidazole sulfate (Imazilil Sulfate)(CAS No. 73790-28-0) and application adjuvants (Philabuster 400SC) (the foregoing provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.67	(±)-3-[2-[4-(6-Fluoro-1,2-benzisoxazol-3-yl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-9-hydroxy-2-methyl-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one (CAS No. 144598-75-4) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.39)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.68	3-Benzo[b]thien-2-yl-5, 6-dihydro-1,4,2-oxathiazine 4-oxide (Bethoxazin) (CAS No. 163269-30-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.12)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.69	4-Bromo-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile (Chlorfenapyr) (CAS No. 122453-73-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.17)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.70	2-(<i>p</i> -Chlorophenyl)-3-cyano-4-bromo-5-trifluoromethylpyrrole (Econea 028) (CAS No. 122454-29-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.97)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.71	Mixtures of 4,6-dimethyl-N-phenyl-2-pyrimidinamine (Pyrimethanil) (CAS No. 53112-28-0) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009

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SEC. 1373. CERTAIN CHEMICALS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

9902.12.72	Mixtures of zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (CAS No. 6990-43-8) with an elastomer binder of ethylene-propylene-diene monomer and ethyl vinyl acetate, dispersing agents and silica (provided for in subheading 3812.10.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.73	Mixtures of dithiocarbamate, thiazole, thiuram and thiourea with an elastomer binder of ethylene-propylene-diene monomer and ethyl vinyl acetate, and dispersing agents (provided for in subheading 3812.10.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.74	Mixtures of caprolactam disulfide (CAS No. 23847-08-7) with an elastomer binder of ethylene-propylene-diene monomer and ethyl vinyl acetate, and dispersing agents (provided for in subheading 3812.10.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.75	Mixtures of N'-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-N,N-dimethylurea (CAS No. 330-54-1) with acrylate rubber (provided for in subheading 3812.10.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.76	Mixtures of zinc dicyanato diamine (CAS No. 122012-52-6) with an elastomer binder of ethylene-propylene-diene monomer and ethyl vinyl acetate, and dispersing agents (provided for in subheading 3812.10.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.77	4,8-Dicyclohexyl -6-2,10-dimethyl -12 <i>H</i> -dibenzo [<i>d,g</i>][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin (CAS No. 73912-21-7) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.78	Mixtures of benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, with 2-aminoethanol (CAS No. 26836-07-7) and Poly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[1-oxo-9- octadecenyl]- <i>w</i> -hydroxy-, (9Z) (CAS No. 9004-96-0) (provided for in subheading 3402.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
9902.12.79	1,3-Dihydro-3,3-bis (4-hydroxy-m-tolyl)-2H-indol-2-one (CAS No. 47465-97-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.79.08)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009

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SEC. 1374. MIXTURES OF (±)-(CIS AND TRANS)-1-[[2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-4-PROPYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-YL]-METHYL]-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.12.80	Mixtures of (±)-(cis and trans)-1-[[2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (CAS No. 60207-90-1) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	1.1%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009
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(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.32.04.

SEC. 1375. CHROMATE(2-), [2,4-DIHYDRO-4-[[2-(HYDROXY-KO)-4-NITROPHENYL]AZO-KN1]-5-METHYL-3H-PYRAZOL-3-ONATO(2-)-KO3][3-[[4,5-DIHYDRO-3-METHYL-1-(4-METHYLPHENYL)-5-(OXO-KO)-1H-PYRAZOL-4-YL]AZO-KN1]-4-(HYDROXY-KO)-5-NITROBENZENESULFONATO(3-)], DISODIUM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.81	Chromate (2-), [2,4-dihydro-4-[[2-(hydroxy-κO)-4-nitrophenyl]azo-κN1]-5-methyl-3 H-pyrazol-3-onato(2-)-κO3][3-[[4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-(4-methylphenyl)-5-(oxo-κO)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]azo-κN]-4-(hydroxy)-5-nitrobenzenesulfonato(3-)]-, disodium salt (Acid Red 414) (CAS No. 152287-09-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1376. SOLVENT YELLOW 163.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.82	1,8-Bis(phenylthio)-9,10-anthracenedione (Solvent Yellow 163) (CAS No. 13676-91-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1377. 4-AMINO-3,6-BIS[[5-[[4-CHLORO-6-[METHYL[2-(METHYLAMINO)-2-OXOETHYL]AMINO]-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]-2-SULFOPHENYL]AZO]-5-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID, LITHIUM POTASSIUM SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.83	4-Amino-3,6-bis[[5-[[4-chloro-6-[methyl[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-sulfophenyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, lithium potassium sodium salt (CAS No. 205764-96-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1378. REACTIVE RED 123.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.84	7-[[5-Chloro-2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3[(methoxy-2-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium salt (Reactive Red 123) (CAS No. 85391-83-9) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1379. REACTIVE BLUE 250.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.85	4-Amino-5-hydroxy-6-[[2-methoxy-5-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-3-[[4-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, tetrasodium salt (Reactive Blue 250) (CAS No. 93951-21-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1380. REACTIVE BLACK 5.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.86	4-Amino-5-hydroxy-3,6-bis[[4-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl] sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, tetrasodium salt (Reactive Black 5) (CAS No. 17095-24-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1381. [2,2'-BI-1H-INDOLE]-3,3'-DIOL, POTASSIUM SALT (REDUCED VAT 1).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.87	[2,2'-Bi-1H-indole]-3,3'-diol, potassium salt (Reduced Vat 1) (CAS No. 207692-02-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.15.40)	1.9%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1382. 5-[(2-CYANO-4-NITROPHENYL)AZO]-2-[[2-(2-HYDROXYETHOXY)ETHYL]AMINO]-4-METHYL-6-(PHENYLAMINO)-3-PYRIDINECARBONITRILE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.88	5-[[2-Cyano-4-nitrophenyl]azo]-2-[[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl]amino]-4-methyl-6-(phenylamino)-3-pyridinecarbonitrile (CAS No. 149988-44-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1383. CYANO[3-[(6-METHOXY-2-BENZOTHAZOLYL)AMINO]-1H-ISOINDOL-1-YLIDENE]-ACETIC ACID, PENTYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.89	Cyano[3-[(6-methoxy-2-benzothiazolyl)amino]-1H-isoindol-1-ylidene]-acetic acid, pentyl ester. (CAS No. 173285-74-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1384. [(9,10-DIHYDRO-9,10-DIOXO-1,4-ANTHRACENEDIYL)BIS[IMINO [3-(2-METHYLPROPYL)-3,1-PROPANEDIYL]  ] BISBENZENESULFONIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.90	[(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)bis[imino[3-(2-methylpropyl)-3,1-propanediyl]]] bisbenzenesulfonic acid, disodium salt. (CAS No. 72749-90-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1385. [4-(2,6-DIHYDRO-2,6-DIOXO-7-PHENYLBENZO[1,2-B:4,5-B']DIFURAN-3-YL)PHENOXY]-ACETIC ACID, 2-ETHOXYETHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.91	[4-(2,6-Dihydro-2,6-dioxo-7-phenylbenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-3-yl)phenoxy]-acetic acid, 2-ethoxyethyl ester (CAS No. 126877-05-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.35)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1386. 3-PHENYL-7-(4-PROPOXYPHENYL)-BENZO[1,2-B:4,5-B']DIFURAN-2,6-DIONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.92	3-Phenyl-7-(4-propoxyphenyl)-benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-2,6-dione (CAS No. 79694-17-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.35)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1387. 2-[[[2, 5-DICHLORO-4-[(2-METHYL-1H-INDOL-3-YL)AZO]PHENYL]SULFONYL]AMINO]-ETHANESULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.93	2-[[[2, 5-Dichloro-4-[(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)azo]phenyl] sulfonyl]amino]-ethanesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 68959-19-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1388. 2,7-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID, 5-[[4-CHLORO-6-[(3-SULFOPHENYL)AMINO]-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]-4-HYDROXY-3-[[4-[[2-(SULFOOXY)ETHYL] SULFONYL]PHENYL]AZO]-, SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.94	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[[4-chloro-6-[(3-sulfohenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[4-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl] sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-, sodium salt. (CAS No. 78952-61-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1389. 7-[[2-[(AMINOCARBONYL)AMINO]-4-[[4-[[2-[[4-[[3-(AMINOCARBONYL) AMINO]-4-[(3,6,8-TRISULFO-2-NAPHTHALENYL)AZO] PHENYL]AMINO]-6-CHLORO-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]ETHYL]-1-PIPERAZINYL]-6-CHLORO-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO] PHENYL]AZO]-1,3,6-NAPHTHALENETRISULFONIC ACID, LITHIUM POTASSIUM SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.95	7-[[2-[(Aminocarbonyl)amino]-4-[[4-[[2-[[4-[[3-(aminocarbonyl) amino]-4-[(3,6,8-trisulfo-2-naphthalenyl) azo]phenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]ethyl]- 1-piperazinyl]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino] phenyl]azo]-1,3,6-naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, lithium potassium sodium salt (CAS No. 202667-43-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1390. 24-[[3-(ACETYLAMINO) PHENYL]AMINO]-1-AMINO-9,10-DIHYDRO-9,10-DIOXO-2-ANTHRACENESULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.96	4-[[3-(Acetylamino)phenyl]amino]-1-amino-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 70571-81-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1391. [4-[2,6-DIHYDRO-2,6-DIOXO-7-(4-PROPOXYPHENYL)BENZO[1,2-B:4,5-B']DIFURAN-3-YL]PHENOXY]-ACETIC ACID, 2-ETHOXYETHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.97	[4-[2,6-Dihydro-2,6-dioxo-7-(4-propoxyphenyl)benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran-3-yl]phenoxy]-acetic acid, 2-ethoxyethyl ester (CAS No. 126877-06-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.11.35)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1392. BASIC YELLOW 40 CHLORIDE BASED.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.98	Basic yellow 40 chloride based (CAS No. 29556-33-0) (provided for in subheading 3204.13.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1393. DIRECT YELLOW 119.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.12.99	Direct yellow 119 (CAS No. 4121-67-9) provided for in subheading 3204.14.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1394. NAUGARD 412S.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.01	Pentaerythritol tetrakis[3-(dodecylthio)propionate] (CAS No. 29598-76-3) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1395. TRIACETONAMINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.02	2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidinone (CAS No. 826-36-8) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1396. IPCONAZOLE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.03	2-[(4-Chlorophenyl)methyl]-5-(1-methylethyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl) cyclopentanol (Ipcnazole) (CAS No. 125225-28-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.22)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1397. OMITE TECH.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.04	2-(4-tert-Butylphenoxy)cyclohexylprop-2-ynyl sulfite (Propargite) (CAS No. 2312-35-8) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1398. PANTERA TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.05	(+)-Tetrahydrofurfuryl)-(R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)phenoxy]propionate (Quizalofop p-tefuryl) (CAS No. 119738-06-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.99.15) and any formulations containing such compound (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1399. PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.06	Paraquat dichloride (1,1'dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride) (CAS No. 1910-42-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.23)	3.59%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) CALENDAR YEAR 2007.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.13.06, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(A) by striking “3.59%” and inserting “4.02%”; and

(B) by striking “On or before 12/31/2006” and inserting “On or before 12/31/2007”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2007.

(c) CALENDAR YEARS 2008 AND 2009.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.13.06, as added by subsection (a) and amended by subsection (b), is further amended—

(A) by striking “4.02%” and inserting “4.41%”; and

(B) by striking “On or before 12/31/2007” and inserting “On or before 12/31/2009”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2008.

SEC. 1400. CERTAIN BASKETBALLS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.07	Basketballs, having an external surface other than leather, rubber, or synthetic (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	0.9%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1401. CERTAIN LEATHER BASKETBALLS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.08	Leather basketballs (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1402. CERTAIN RUBBER BASKETBALLS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.09	Rubber basketballs (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	1.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1403. CERTAIN VOLLEYBALLS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.10	Volleyballs (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1404. 4-CHLORO-3-[[3-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-1,3-DIOXOPROPYL]-AMINO]-DODECYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.11	4-Chloro-3-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dioxopropyl]-amino]-dodecyl ester (CAS No. 33942-96-0) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.71)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1406. CERTAIN INFLATABLE BALLS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.12	Inflatable balls other than basketballs and volleyballs (provided for in subheading 9506.62.80)	1.2%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1407. P-TOLUENESULFONYL CHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.13	p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride (CAS No. 98-59-9) (provided for in subheading 2904.10.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1408. 3,3 DICHLOROBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE .

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.14	[1,1'-Biphenyl] - 4,4'-Diamino, 3,3'-Dichloro, Dihydrochloride (3,3-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride) (CAS No. 612-83-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.59.80)	4.7%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1409. P-AMINOBENZAMIDE (4-AMINOBENZAMIDE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.15	p-Aminobenzamide (4-Aminobenzamide) (CAS No. 2835-68-9) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.76)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1410. P-CLORO ANILINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.16	Benzamine, 4-Chloro (CAS No. 106-47-8) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1411. 4-CHLORO-2-NITROANILINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.17	Benzenamine, 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline (CAS No. 89-63-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.55)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1412. O-CHLORO-P-TOLUIDINE (3-CHLORO-4-METHYLANILINE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.18	Benzenamine, o-Chloro-p-toluidine (3-Chloro-4-methylaniline) (CAS No. 95-74-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1413. 2-CHLOROACETOACETANILIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.19	2-Chloroacetoacetanilide (CAS No. 93-70-9) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.76)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1414. P-ACETOACETANISIDIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.20	p-Acetoacetanisidide (CAS No. 5437-98-9) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.71)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1415. 1-HYDROXY-2-NAPHTHOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.21	1-Hydroxy-2-Naphthoic acid (CAS No. 86-48-6) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1416. PIGMENT GREEN 7 CRUDE, NOT READY FOR USE AS A PIGMENT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.22	Copper Phthalocyanine Green 7 Crude (CAS No. 1328-53-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1417. 1,8-NAPHTHALIMIDE (1H-BENZ[DE]ISOQUINOLINE-1,3(2H)-DIONE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.23	1,8-Naphthalimide (1H-Benz[de]isoquinoline-1,3(2H)-dione) (CAS No. 81-83-4) (provided for in subheading 2925.19.42)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1418. LINURON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.24	3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea (CAS No. 330-55-2) (Linuron) (provided for in subheading 2924.21.16)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1419. N,N-DIMETHYLPYPERIDINIUM CHLORIDE (MEPIQUAT CHLORIDE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.25	N,N-Dimethylpyperidinium chloride (Mepiquat chloride) (CAS No. 24307-26-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1420. DIURON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.26	Formulations of 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (CAS No. 330-54-1) (Diuron) and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1421. FORMULATED PRODUCT KROVAR I DF.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.27	Formulations containing 5-bromo-3-sec-butyl-6-methyluracil (Bromacil) (CAS No. 314-40-9), 3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (Diuron) (CAS No. 330-54-1), and application adjuvants (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	2.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1422. TRIASULFURON TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.28	3-(6-Methoxy-4-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-1-[2-(2-chloroethoxy) phenylsulfonyl]urea (Triasulfuron) (CAS No. 82097-50-5) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1423. BRODIFACOU TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.29	3-[3-(4'-Bromo[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenyl]-4-hydroxy-2H-1-benzopyran-2-one (Brodifacoum) (CAS No. 56073-10-0) (provided for in subheading 2932.29.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1424. PYMETROZINE TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.30	1,2,4-Triazin-3(2H)-one, 4,5-dihydro-6-methyl-4-[(3-pyridinylmethylene)amino]- (Pymetrozine) (CAS No. 123312-89-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1425. FORMULATIONS OF THIAMETHOXAM, DIFENOCONAZOLE, FLUDIOXINIL, AND MEFENOXAM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.31	Formulations of 3-[(2-chloro-5-thiazolyl)methyl]tetrahydro-5-methyl-N-nitro-1,3,5-oxadiazin-4-imine) (Thiamethoxam) (CAS No. 153719-23-4); 1H-1,2,4-triazole, 1-[[2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]- (Difenoconazole) (CAS No. 119446-68-3); 1H-Pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)- (Fludioxinil) (CAS No. 131341-86-1); and (R,S)-2-[(2,6-dimethylphenylmethoxy)acetylaminol]-propionic acid methyl ester (Mefenoxam) (CAS Nos. 70630-17-0 and 69516-34-3) (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1426. TRIFLOXYSULFURON-SODIUM TECHNICAL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.32	N-[[[(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinesulfonamide monosodium salt (CAS No. 199119-58-9) (trifloxysulfuron-sodium) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1427. DIISOPROPYL SUCCINATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.33	Diisopropyl succinate (CAS No. 924-88-9) (provided for in subheading 2917.19.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1428. 2,4-DI-TERT-BUTYL-6-(5-CHLOROBENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)PHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.34	2,4-Di-tert-butyl-6-(5-chlorobenzotriazol-2-yl)phenol (CAS No. 3864-99-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.99.12)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1429. 4-CHLOROBENZONITRILE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.35	p-Chlorobenzonitrile (CAS No. 623-03-0) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.14)	1.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1430. 2-NAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID, 6-[(2,4-DIAMINOPHENYL)AZO]-3-[[4-[[4-[(7-[(2,4-DIAMINOPHENYL)AZO]-1-HYDROXY-3-SULFO-2-NAPHTHALENYL] AZO]PHENYL]AMINO]-3-SULFOPHENYL]AZO]-4-HYDROXY-, TRISODIUM SALT (DIRECT BLACK 22).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.36	2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo]-3-[[4-[[4-[(7-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl] azo]phenyl]amino]-3-sulfophenyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-, trisodium salt (Direct Black 22) (CAS No. 6473-13-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1431. METHYLENE BIS-BENZOTRIAZOLYL TETRAMETHYLBUTYLPHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.37	2,2-Methylenebis(6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol) (CAS No. 103597-45-1) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1432. BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENOL TRIAZINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.38	Bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol methoxyphenol triazine (CAS No. 187393-00-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1433. BENZENESULFONIC ACID, 2,2-[(1-METHYL-1,2-ETHANEDIYL)BIS[IMINO(6-FLUORO-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-4,2-DIYL) IMINO[2-[(AMINOCARBONYL)AMINO]-4,1-PHENYLENE]AZO]]BIS[5-[(4-SULFOPHENYL)AZO]-, SODIUM SALT (REACTIVE ORANGE 132).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.39	Benzenesulfonic acid, 2,2-[(1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis[imino (6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazine-4,2-diyl)imino[2-[(aminocarbonyl) amino]-4,1-phenylene]azo]] bis[5-[(4-sulfohenyl)azo]-, sodium salt (Reactive orange 132) (CAS No. 149850-31-7) (provided for in subheading 3204.16.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1434. CHROMATE(2-), [3-(HYDROXY-KO)-4-[[2-(HYDROXY-KO) -1-NAPHTHALENYL] AZO-KN2] -1-NAPHTHALENESULFONATO(3-)]1-[2-(HYDROXY-KO)-5-[4-METHOXYPHENYL]AZO]PHENYL[AZO-KN2]-2-NAPHTHALENOLATO(2-)-KO]-, DISODIUM (ACID BLACK 244).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.40	Chromate(2-), [3-(hydroxy-kO)-4-[[2-(hydroxy-kO) -1-naphthalenyl] azo-kN2] -1-naphthalenesulfonato(3-)]1-[2-(hydroxy-kO)-5-[4-methoxyphenyl] azo]phenyl]azo-kN2]-2-naphthalenolato(2-)-kO]-, disodium (Acid black 244) (CAS No. 30785-74-1) (provided for in subheading 3204.12.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1435. 2 BENZYLTHIO-3-ETHYL SULFONYL PYRIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.41	2-Benzylthio-3-ethyl sulfonyl pyridine (CAS No. 175729-82-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1436. 2-AMINO-4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3,5-TRIAZINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.42	2-Amino-4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine (CAS No. 1668-54-8) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1437. FORMULATED PRODUCTS CONTAINING MIXTURES OF THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT 2-CHLORO-N-[(4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2YL) AMINO]CARBONYL BENZENESULFONAMIDE AND APPLICATION ADJUVANTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.43	Formulated products containing mixtures of the active ingredient 2-chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl) amino]carbonyl benzenesulfonamide and application adjuvants (Chlorosulfon) (CAS No. 64902-72-3) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1438. 2-METHYL-4-METHOXY-6-METHYLAMINO-1,3,5-TRIAZINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.44	2-Methyl-4-methoxy-6-methylamino-1,3,5-triazine (CAS No. 5248-39-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1439. MIXTURES OF SODIUM-2-CHLORO-6-[(4,6 DIMETHOXYPYRIMIDIN-2-YL)THIO]BENZOATE AND APPLICATION ADJUVANTS (PYRITHIOBAC-SODIUM).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.45	Mixtures of sodium-2-chloro-6-[(4,6 dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)thio]benzoate (CAS No. 123343-16-8) and application adjuvants (Pyriethiobac-sodium) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	3.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1440. CERTAIN DECORATIVE PLATES, DECORATIVE SCULPTURES, DECORATIVE PLAQUES, AND ARCHITECTURAL MINIATURES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.46	Decorative plates, whether or not with decorative rim or attached sculpture; decorative sculptures, each with plate or plaque attached, and decorative plaques each not over 7.65 cm in thickness; architectural miniatures, whether or not put up in sets; all the foregoing of resin materials and containing agglomerated stone, put up for mail order retail sale, whether for wall or tabletop display and each weighing not over 1.36 kg together with their retail packaging (provided for in subheading 3926.40.00).	Free	No change	No change	12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1441. CERTAIN MUSIC BOXES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.47	Music boxes with mechanical musical movements, presented in the immediate packaging for shipment to the ultimate purchaser, and each weighing not over 6 kg together with retail packaging (provided for in subheading 9208.10.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1442. CERTAIN CORES USED IN REMANUFACTURE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

“	9902.13.48	Used fuel, lubricating or cooling medium pumps for internal combustion piston engines (provided for in subheading 8413.30.10 or 8413.30.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	...
	9902.13.49	Used compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines to be installed in vehicles of subheading 8701.20 or heading 8704 (provided for in subheading 8408.20.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	...
	9902.13.50	Used gear boxes for the vehicles of subheading 8701.20 or heading 8704 (provided for in subheading 8708.40.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.

SEC. 1443. ADTP.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.51	2-Amino-5,8-dimethoxy-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine (CAS No. 219715-62-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1444. DCBTF.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.52	3,4-Dichlorobenzotrifluoride (CAS No. 328-84-7) (provided for in subheading 2903.69.08)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1445. NOVIFLUMURON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.53	Noviflumuron, N-[[[3,5-dichloro-2-fluoro-4-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropoxy)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluoro- (9CI) (CAS No. 121451-02-3) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.52)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1446. PARACHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.54	1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl) benzene (CAS No. 98-56-6) (provided for in subheading 2903.69.08)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1447. MIXTURES OF INSECTICIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.55	Mixtures of insecticide containing Gamma-Cyhalothrin ((S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (Z)-(1R, 3R)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropenyl)-2,2-dimethyl cyclopropanecarboxylate) as the active ingredient and application adjuvants (CAS No. 76703-62-3) (provided for in subheading 3808.10.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1448. MIXTURE OF FUNGICIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.56	Mixture of fungicide containing Quinoxifen (5,7-dichloro-4-(4-fluorophenoxy)) as the active ingredient and application adjuvants (CAS No. 124495-18-7) (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1449. 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOL-3(2H)-ONE (9CI).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.57	1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (9CI) (CAS No. 2634-33-5) (provided for in subheading 3808.40.08)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1450. STYRENE, AR-ETHYL-, POLYMER WITH DIVINYLBENZENE AND STYRENE (6CI) BEADS WITH LOW ASH.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.58	Styrene, ar-ethyl-, polymer with divinylbenzene and styrene beads having low ash content and specifically manufactured for use as a specialty filler in lost wax mold casting applications and in a variety of other specialty filler applications (CAS No. 9052-95-3) (provided for in subheading 3903.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1451. MIXTURES OF FUNGICIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.59	Mixtures of fungicide containing Myclobutanil (1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-propanenitrile, -butyl-(4-chlorophenyl)) as the active ingredient and application adjuvants (CAS No. 88671-89-0) (provided for in subheading 3808.20.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1452. 2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.60	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (CAS No. 94-74-6) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1453. 2-METHYL-4-CHLOROPHENOXY-ACETIC ACID, DI-METHYLAMINE SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.61	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy-acetic acid, dimethylamine salt (CAS No. 2039-46-5) (provided for in subheading 2921.11.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1454. BIAXIALLY ORIENTED POLYPROPYLENE DIELECTRIC FILM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.62	Biaxially oriented polypropylene film, suitable for use in capacitors, produced from solvent-washed low ash content (<50 ppm) polymer resin (CAS No. 9003-07-0) (provided for in subheading 3920.20.20)	3.7%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1455. BIAXIALLY ORIENTED POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE DIELECTRIC FILM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.63	Biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate film, suitable for use in capacitors, produced from solvent-washed low ash content (<300 ppm) polymer resin (CAS No. 25038-59-9) (provided for in subheading 3920.20.20)	3.4%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1456. CHARGE CONTROL AGENT 7.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.64	Charge control agent 7 Chromate(1-),bis{1-[(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenolato(2-)-}hydrogen (provided for in subheading 2942.00.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1457. PRO-JET BLACK 820 LIQUID FEED.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.65	Substituted naphthalene [(substituted pyridinyl azo) alkoxyphenyl azo]azo, potassium / sodium salt (PMN No. P04-390) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1458. PRO-JET MAGENTA M700.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.66	Nickel [substituted naphthene azo] substituted triazole, sodium salt (PMN No. P-03-307) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1459. PRO-JET FAST BLACK 287 NA LIQUID FEED.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.67	Pro-jet fast black 287 NA liquid feed ([substituted naphthalenylazo] substituted naphthalenyl azo] carboxyphenylene, sodium salt) (PMN No. P-90-391) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1460. PRO-JET FAST BLACK 286 STAGE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.68	Pro-jet fast black 286 stage ([substituted naphthalenylazo] substituted naphthalenyl azo] carboxyphenylene, sodium salt) (PMN No. P-90-394) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1461. PRO-JET CYAN 485 STAGE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.69	Copper phthalocyanine substituted with sulphonic acids and alkyl sulphonamides, sodium salt (PMN No. P-99-105) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1462. PRO-JET BLACK 661 LIQUID FEED.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.70	Aryl substituted pyrazonyl [[[substituted phenyl azo]substituted naphthenyl] Azo phenyl]azo, sodium salt (PMN No. P03-78) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1463. PRO-JET BLACK CYAN 854 LIQUID FEED.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.71	Copper phthalocyanine substituted with sulphonic acids and alkyl sulphonamides, sodium/ammonium salts (PMN No. P02-893) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1464. ERASERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.72	Erasers of vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber or cellular rubber (provided for in subheading 4016.92.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1465. NAIL CLIPPERS AND NAIL FILES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.73	Nail nippers and clippers and nail files (provided for in subheading 8214.20.30)	3.2%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1466. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.74	Artificial flowers of man-made fibers (provided for in subheading 6702.90.35)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1467. ELECTRICALLY OPERATED PENCIL SHARPENERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.75	Electrically operated pencil sharpeners (provided for in subheading 8472.90.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1468. PHENMEDIPHAM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.76	3-Methylcarbonylaminophenyl-3-methyl-carbanilate (Phenmedipham) (CAS No. 13684-63-4) in bulk or mixed with application adjuvants (provided for in subheadings 2924.29.47 and 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1469. DESMEDIPHAM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.77	3-Ethoxycarbonylaminophenyl-N-phenylcarbamate (Desmedipham) (CAS No. 13684-56-5) in bulk or mixed with application adjuvants (provided for in subheadings 2924.29.43 and 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1470. CERTAIN FOOTWEAR WITH OPEN TOES OR HEELS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.78	Footwear with outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of vegetable fibers, with open toes or open heels, other than house slippers (provided for in subheading 6404.19.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1471. CERTAIN WORK FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.79	Work footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather, not covering the ankle (provided for in subheading 6403.99.60 or 6403.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1472. CERTAIN WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.80	Footwear for women with outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of textile materials other than of vegetable fibers, with open toes or open heels or of the slip-on type (provided for in subheading 6404.19.30)	4.2%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1473. CERTAIN ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.81	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials, valued over \$2.50 per pair, the foregoing other than for men or women (provided for in subheading 6404.20.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1474. CERTAIN FOOTWEAR WITH OPEN TOES OR HEELS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.82	Footwear with outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of textile materials other than of vegetable fibers, with open toes or open heels, the foregoing other than house slippers and other than footwear for women (provided for in subheading 6404.19.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1475. CERTAIN WORK FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.83	Footwear with outer soles of leather and uppers of leather, covering the ankle, other than for women (provided for in subheading 6403.51.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1476. CERTAIN WORK FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.84	Turn or turned footwear with outer soles of leather and uppers of leather, other than for men or women (provided for in subheading 6403.59.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1477. CERTAIN WORK FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.85	House slippers with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather, valued not over \$2.50/pair (provided for in subheading 6403.99.75); Sports footwear: tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like, all the foregoing with outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of textile materials for women (provided for in subheading 6404.11.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1478. CERTAIN REFRACTING AND REFLECTING TELESCOPES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.86	Refracting telescopes with 50 mm or smaller objective lenses and reflecting telescopes with 76 mm or smaller mirrors, and parts and accessories thereof (provided for in subheading 9005.80.40 or 9005.90.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1479. MIXTURE OF MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE AND MAGNESIUM OXIDE CONTAINING 35 PERCENT MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.87	Magnesium peroxide, minimum 25 percent purity (CAS No. 1335-26-8) (provided for in subheading 2816.10.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1480. CERTAIN FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.88	Footwear, other than for men, with outer soles of leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials, valued not over \$2.50 per pair (provided for in subheading 6404.20.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1481. CERTAIN ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.89	Tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes, and the like for men, youths, and boys, the foregoing with pigskin uppers and outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather, or composition leather (provided for in subheading 6403.99.60) and Tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes, and the like for women, the foregoing with pigskin uppers and outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather, or composition leather, valued over \$2.50 per pair (provided for in subheading 6403.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1482. CERTAIN WORK FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.90	Welt footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of pigskin, incorporating a protective metal toe-cap (provided for in subheading 6403.40.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1483. CERTAIN FOOTWEAR FOR MEN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.91	Other footwear with uppers of vegetable fibers, for men (provided for in subheading 6405.20.30)	4.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1484. CERTAIN RUBBER OR PLASTIC FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.92	Other footwear with uppers of vegetable fibers, other than such footwear for men or women (provided for in subheading 6405.20.30)	6.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1485. CERTAIN WORK FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.93	Other work footwear for women, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, other than house slippers and other than tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like (provided for in subheading 6402.99.18)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1486. CERTAIN ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.94	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials, valued not over \$2.50 per pair, the foregoing other than for men (provided for in subheading 6404.20.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1487. CERTAIN RUBBER OR PLASTIC FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.95	Footwear for persons other than women, with outer soles of leather or composition leather and with uppers of textile materials (provided for in subheading 6404.20.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1488. CERTAIN LEATHER FOOTWEAR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.96	Other footwear with uppers of leather or composition leather, for persons other than for men or women (provided for in subheading 6405.10.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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SEC. 1489. ZINC DIMETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.13.97	Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate (Ziram) (CAS No. 137-30-4) (provided for in subheading 3808.20.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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CHAPTER 2—EXISTING DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

SEC. 1501. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN EXISTING DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS.

(a) EXISTING DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTION.—Each of the following headings is amended by striking the date in the effective period column and inserting “12/31/2009”:

- (1) Heading 9902.39.08 (relating to ORGASOL polyamide powders).
- (2) Heading 9902.01.55 (relating to (Z)- (1RS,3RS)-3-(2-Chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid).
- (3) Heading 9902.01.57 (relating to (S)-Alpha-Hydroxy-3-phenoxybenzeneacetoneitrile).
- (4) Heading 9902.30.90 (relating to 3-amino-2'-(sulfato-ethyl sulfonfyl) ethyl benzamide).
- (5) Heading 9902.32.91 (relating to MUB 738 INT).
- (6) Heading 9902.30.31 (relating to 5-amino-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesulfonamide).
- (7) Heading 9902.02.98 (relating to Polytetramethylene ether glycol).
- (8) Heading 9902.02.99 (relating to Cis-3-hexen-1-ol).
- (9) Heading 9902.01.83 (relating to Ethoprop).
- (10) Heading 9902.01.73 (relating to Fosetyl-Al).
- (11) Heading 9902.03.38 (relating to Flufenacet (FOE hydroxy)).

(12) Heading 9902.01.75 (relating to Acid black 172).

(13) Heading 9902.01.76 (relating to 9,10-Anthracenedione, 1,5-dihydroxy-4-nitro-8-(phenylamino)-and 9,10-Anthracenedione, 1,8-dihydroxy-4-nitro-5-(phenylamino)-).

(14) Heading 9902.05.22 (relating to Fenpropathrin).

(15) Heading 9902.01.64 (relating to 2-Azetidinone, 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-[(3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-hydroxypropyl]-4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-, (3R,4S)-(Ezetimibe)).

(16) Heading 9902.02.02 (relating to Methidathion Technical).

(17) Heading 9902.02.12 (relating to difenoconazole).

(18) Heading 9902.02.09 (relating to Lambda-Cyhalothrin).

(19) Heading 9902.02.08 (relating to cyprodinil).

(20) Heading 9902.02.04 (relating to Wakil XL).

(21) Heading 9902.02.06 (relating to Azoxystrobin Technical).

(22) Heading 9902.02.05 (relating to mucochloric acid).

(23) Heading 9902.03.06 (relating to high tenacity multiple (folded) or cabled yarn of viscose rayon).

(24) Heading 9902.05.07 (relating to high tenacity single yarn of viscose rayon with a decitex equal to or greater than 1,000).

(25) Heading 9902.01.38 (relating to p-Methylacetophenone).

(26) Heading 9902.01.35 (relating to 2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid).

(27) Heading 9902.05.04 (relating to Methyl cinnamate).

(28) Heading 9902.01.43 (relating to Thymol).

(29) Heading 9902.01.40 (relating to Menthyl anthranilate).

(30) Heading 9902.01.42 (relating to 5-Methyl-2-(methylethyl)cyclohexyl-2-hydroxypropanoate).

(31) Heading 9902.01.41 (relating to isothiocyanate).

(32) Heading 9902.38.31 (relating to Vulkanent E/C).

(33) Heading 9902.01.71 (relating to hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine).

(34) Heading 9902.29.93 (relating to Trinexapac-ethyl).

(35) Heading 9902.38.52 (relating to formulations of triasulfuron).

(36) Heading 9902.29.25 (relating to 2-Phenylphenol).

(37) Heading 9902.38.10 (relating to mixtures of sodium salts).

(38) Heading 9902.39.30 (relating to certain ion-exchange resins).

(39) Heading 9902.32.82 (relating to 2,6-Dichlorotoluene).

(40) Heading 9902.02.33 (relating to Ion exchange resin comprising a copolymer of styrene crosslinked with ethenylbenzene, aminophosphonic acid sodium form).

- (41) Heading 9902.02.32 (relating to Ion exchange resin comprising a copolymer of styrene crosslinked with divinylbenzene, iminodiacetic acid, sodium form)).
- (42) Heading 9902.02.29 (relating to 10'10' Oxybisphenoxarsine).
- (43) Heading 9902.01.47 (relating to Helium).
- (44) Heading 9902.01.78 (relating to certain bags for toys).
- (45) Heading 9902.01.81 (relating to cases for certain children's products).
- (46) Heading 9902.01.80 (relating to certain children's products).
- (47) Heading 9902.03.87 (relating to certain 12V lead-acid storage batteries).
- (48) Heading 9902.29.34 (relating to certain light absorbing photo dyes).
- (49) Heading 9902.85.04 (relating to certain R-core transformers).
- (50) Heading 9902.03.04 (relating to reduced vat blue 43).
- (51) Heading 9902.03.03 (relating to sulfur black 1).
- (52) Heading 9902.01.22 (relating to DMSIP).
- (53) Heading 9902.01.01 (relating to bitolylene diisocyanate (TODI)).
- (54) Heading 9902.29.35 (relating to 2-(Methoxycarbonyl)benzylsulfonamide).
- (55) Heading 9902.02.52 (relating to Imidacloprid pesticides).
- (56) Heading 9902.38.15 (relating to Baytron C-R).
- (57) Heading 9902.29.87 (relating to 3,4-Ethylendioxythiophene).
- (58) Heading 9902.04.14 (relating to 1,1'-(Methylimino) dipropan-2-ol).
- (59) Heading 9902.28.01 (relating to Thionyl Chloride).
- (60) Heading 9902.02.14 (relating to Mondur P).
- (61) Heading 9902.02.16 (relating to P-Phenylphenol).
- (62) Heading 9902.32.12 (relating to DMT).
- (63) Heading 9902.02.15 (relating to Baywet FT-248).
- (64) Heading 9902.29.23 (relating to PNTOSA).
- (65) Heading 9902.04.03 (relating to Baysilone Fluid).
- (66) Heading 9902.32.62 (relating to iron chloro-5,6-diamino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonate complexes).
- (67) Heading 9902.32.85 (relating to Bis(4-fluorophenyl) methanone).
- (68) Heading 9902.29.37 (relating to polymethine photo-sensitizing dyes).
- (69) Heading 9902.29.07 (relating to 4-Hexylresorcinol).
- (70) Heading 9902.01.90 (relating to certain filament yarns).
- (71) Heading 9902.01.91 (relating to certain filament yarns).
- (72) Heading 9902.03.01 (relating to yarn of combed Kashmir (cashmere) or yarn of camel hair).
- (73) Heading 9902.71.08 (relating to certain semi-manufactured forms of gold).
- (74) Heading 9902.04.10 (relating to Crotonic Acid).
- (75) Heading 9902.04.09 (relating to 3,6,9-Trioxaundecanedioic acid).
- (76) Heading 9902.85.42 (relating to certain cathode ray tubes).
- (77) Heading 9902.85.41 (relating to certain cathode ray tubes).
- (78) Heading 9902.02.51 (relating to benzoic acid, 2-amino-4-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl-, methyl ester).
- (79) Heading 9902.32.73 (relating to Solvent blue 124).
- (80) Heading 9902.32.55 (relating to Methyl thioglycolate (MTG)).
- (81) Heading 9902.01.48 (relating to Ethyl pyruvate).
- (82) Heading 9902.29.91 (relating to Methyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl-N-(chlorocarbonyl) carbamate).
- (83) Heading 9902.32.14 (relating to 2-methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol).
- (84) Heading 9902.32.30 (relating to 4-[[4,6-bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl]amino]-2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol).
- (85) Heading 9902.03.51 (relating to Disperse Blue 77).
- (86) Heading 9902.01.65 (relating to p-cresidine sulfonic acid).
- (87) Heading 9902.01.66 (relating to 2,4-disulfo benzaldehyde).
- (88) Heading 9902.01.68 (relating to Benzenesulfonic acid, 3-[(ethylphenylamino)methyl]-).
- (89) Heading 9902.01.67 (relating to m-Hydroxybenzaldehyde).
- (90) Heading 9902.02.38 (relating to 2-amino-5-sulfobenzoic acid).
- (91) Heading 9902.02.37 (relating to 2-Amino-6-nitrophenol-4-sulfonic acid).
- (92) Heading 9902.02.39 (relating to 2,5-bisbenzene sulfonic acid).
- (93) Heading 9902.02.40 (relating to 4-[(4-amino phenyl) azo] benzene sulfonic acid, monosodium salt).
- (94) Heading 9902.02.41 (relating to 4-[(4-Aminophenyl) azo] benzenesulfonic acid).
- (95) Heading 9902.33.63 (relating to 3-(Ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide).
- (96) Heading 9902.05.03 (relating to Trimethyl cyclo hexanol).
- (97) Heading 9902.01.39 (relating to 2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)propanal).
- (98) Heading 9902.04.11 (relating to 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-Bis (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-).
- (99) Heading 9902.04.07 (relating to reaction products of phosphorus trichloride with 1,1'-biphenyl and 2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol).
- (100) Heading 9902.04.05 (relating to preparations based on ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-isodecylphenyl)-).
- (101) Heading 9902.04.06 (relating to 1-Acetyl-4-(3-dodecyl-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine).
- (102) Heading 9902.04.12 (relating to 3-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2,5-pyrrolidinedione).
- (103) Heading 9902.29.70 (relating to Tetraacetylenediamine).
- (104) Heading 9902.34.01 (relating to sodium petroleum sulfonate).
- (105) Heading 9902.02.75 (relating to esters and sodium esters of parahydroxybenzoic acid).
- (106) Heading 9902.30.16 (relating to Diclofop methyl).
- (107) Heading 9902.33.61 (relating to ((3-((Dimethylamino)carbonyl)-2-pyridinyl)sulfonyl) carbamic acid, phenyl ester).
- (108) Heading 9902.01.45 (relating to Esfenvalerate).
- (109) Heading 9902.05.01 (relating to Methyl 2-[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate and application adjuvants).
- (110) Heading 9902.01.44 (relating to Benzyl carbazate).
- (111) Heading 9902.05.14 (relating to Pyromellitic Dianhydride).
- (112) Heading 9902.05.13 (relating to 4,4'-Oxydipthalic Anhydride).
- (113) Heading 9902.05.12 (relating to 4,4'-Oxydianiline).
- (114) Heading 9902.05.11 (relating to 3,3',4,4'-Biphenyltetracarboxylic Dianhydride).
- (115) Heading 9902.29.08 (relating to 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole).
- (116) Heading 9902.32.92 (relating to β -bromo- β -nitrostyrene).
- (117) Heading 9902.02.87 (relating to asulam sodium salt).
- (118) Heading 9902.32.90 (relating to Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone).
- (119) Heading 9902.02.95 (relating to 2-Propanoic acid, polymer with diethenylbenzene).
- (120) Heading 9902.29.59 (relating to N-Butyl-N-ethyl- α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine).
- (121) Heading 9902.29.17 (relating to 2,6-Dichloro aniline).
- (122) Heading 9902.02.85 (relating to 3, 4-Dichlorobenzonitrile).
- (123) Heading 9902.29.58 (relating to O,O-Diethyl phosphorochlorodithioate).
- (124) Heading 9902.02.92 (relating to 1,2-Benzenedicarboxaldehyde).
- (125) Heading 9902.33.92 (relating to 2,2-Dithiobis(8-fluoro-5-methoxy)-1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-c] pyrimidine).
- (126) Heading 9902.29.26 (relating to 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone).
- (127) Heading 9902.02.96 (relating to N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide (isoxaben)).
- (128) Heading 9902.02.90 (relating to halofenozide).
- (129) Heading 9902.02.89 (relating to propanamide, N-(3, 4-dichlorophenyl)-).
- (130) Heading 9902.29.80 (relating to 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole).
- (131) Heading 9902.29.61 (relating to Quinoline).
- (132) Heading 9902.05.17 (relating to tebufenozide).
- (133) Heading 9902.02.93 (relating to mixed isomers of 1,3-dichloropropene).
- (134) Heading 9902.05.19 (relating to ethofumesate).
- (135) Heading 9902.02.60 (relating to Nemacur VL).
- (136) Heading 9902.29.06 (relating to Diphenyl sulfide).
- (137) Heading 9902.29.16 (relating to 4,4-Dimethoxy-2-butanone).
- (138) Heading 9902.02.94 (relating to Methacrylamide).
- (139) Heading 9902.32.87 (relating to Fenbuconazole).
- (140) Heading 9902.03.79 (relating to thiophanate methyl and application adjuvants).
- (141) Heading 9902.03.77 (relating to thiophanate methyl).
- (142) OTHER MODIFICATIONS.—
- (1) 2-CHLOROBENZYL CHLORIDE.—Heading 9902.01.56 is amended—
- (A) by striking “2903.69.70” and inserting “2903.69.80”; and
- (B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.
- (2) MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE CARBONATE HYDRATE.—Heading 9902.05.32 is amended—
- (A) by inserting “(CAS No. 12539-23-0)” after “organic fatty acid”; and
- (B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.
- (3) TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL BIS[3-(3-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXY-5-METHYLPHENYL)PROPIONATE] .—Heading 9902.01.88 is amended—
- (A) by striking “Free” and inserting “4.1%”; and
- (B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.
- (4) FORMULATIONS OF TRIASULFURON AND DICAMBA.—Heading 9902.38.21 is amended—
- (A) in the article description column—
- (i) by inserting “(Triasulfuron)” before “(CAS No. 82097-50-5)”; and
- (ii) by inserting “(Dicamba)” before “(CAS No. 1918-00-9)”; and
- (B) by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2009”.
- (5) MIXTURES OF SODIUM SALTS.—Heading 9902.29.83 is amended—
- (A) by inserting “, whether or not in water” after “iminodisuccinic acid”; and
- (B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(6) COPPER 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE (OXINE COPPER).—Heading 9902.02.31 is amended—

(A) in the article description column, by striking “Copper 8-quinolinolate (oxine copper)” and inserting “Copper 8-hydroxyquinoline (oxine copper)”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(7) 11-AMINOUNDECANOIC ACID.—Heading 9902.32.49 is amended—

(A) by striking “Free” and inserting “2.3%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(8) PHBA.—Heading 9902.29.03 is amended—

(A) by striking “Free” and inserting “3.1%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(9) ACETAMIPRID TECHNICAL.—Heading 9902.03.92 is amended—

(A) by striking “Free” and inserting “2.5%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(10) BAYTRON AND BAYTRON P.—Heading 9902.39.15 is amended—

(A) by inserting “, whether or not containing binder resin and organic solvent” before “(CAS No.)”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(11) CERTAIN YARN OF CARDED KASHMIR (CASHMERE).—Heading 9902.03.02 is amended—

(A) by striking “of 6 run or finer (equivalent to 19.35 metric yarn system)” and inserting “of 19.35 metric yarn count or finer”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(12) IPRIDIONE.—Heading 9902.01.51 is amended—

(A) by striking “4.1%” and inserting “2.0%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(13) A CERTAIN ULTRAVIOLET DYE.—Heading 9902.28.19 is amended—

(A) by inserting “(CAS No. 313482-99-4)” after “methyl ester”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(14) CARFENTHAZONE.—Heading 9902.01.54 is amended—

(A) by striking “4.9%” and inserting “Free”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(15) ETHANEDIAMIDE, N-(2-ETHOXYPHENYL)-N’-(2-ETHYLPHENYL)-.—Heading 9902.04.13 is amended—

(A) by striking “2924.29.76” and inserting “2924.29.71”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(16) THIAMETHOXAM TECHNICAL.—Heading 9902.03.11 is amended—

(A) by striking “3.2%” and inserting “3.0%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(17) 1,3-BIS(4-AMINOPHENOXY)BENZENE (RODA).—Heading 9902.05.15 is amended—

(A) by inserting “(RODA)” after “benzene”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(18) MIXTURES OF N-[[[4,6-DIMETHOXYPYRIMIDIN-2-YL)AMINO]CARBONYL]-3-(ETHYLSULFONYL)-2-PYRIDINESULFONAMIDE AND APPLICATION ADJUVANTS.—Heading 9902.33.60 is amended—

(A) by striking the article description and inserting the following: “Mixtures of N-[[[4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide and application adjuvants (CAS No. 122931-48-0) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(19) CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL DEVICES.—Heading 9902.85.43 is amended—

(A) by striking “1.67%” and inserting “0.55%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(20) CYHALOFOP.—Heading 9902.02.86 is amended—

(A) by striking “Free” and inserting “1.5%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(21) α,α,α -Trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-*p*-toluidine).—Heading 9902.05.33 is amended—

(A) by striking “Free” and inserting “2.6%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(22) CERTAIN MIXTURES OF FLORASULAM.—Heading 9902.02.88 is amended—

(A) by striking “Free” and inserting “1.5%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(23) METHOXYFENOZIDE.—Heading 9902.32.93 is amended—

(A) by striking “Free” and inserting “1.0%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(24) MYCLOBUTANIL.—Heading 9902.02.91 is amended—

(A) by striking “1.9%” and inserting “3.0%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(25) FLUOROXYPYR.—Heading 9902.29.77 is amended—

(A) by striking “1.5%” and inserting “2.5%”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(26) PRO-JET BLACK 263 STAGE.—Heading 9902.03.09 is amended—

(A) by striking the article description and inserting “[Substituted naphthalenylazo] alkoxyl phenyl azo] carboxyphenylene, lithium salt (PMN No. P-00-351) (provided for in subheading 3204.14.30)”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(27) ETHALFLURALIN.—Heading 9902.30.49 is amended—

(A) by inserting “(Ethalfluralin)” after “benzenamine”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

(28) DIRECT BLACK 175.—Heading 9902.03.56 is amended by striking “subheading 3204.12.50” and inserting “subheading 3204.14.50”.

(29) RACEMIC DI-MENTHOL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking the second heading 9902.29.06 (relating to Racemic di-menthol).

(30) CERTAIN ORGANIC PIGMENTS AND DYES.—Heading 9902.32.07 is amended—

(A) by inserting “, and excluding the dye-stuff bearing the CAS No. 6359-10-0” after “fluorescent pigments and dyes”; and

(B) by striking “12/31/2006” and inserting “12/31/2009”.

Subtitle B—Other Tariff Provisions

CHAPTER 1—LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES

SEC. 1601. CERTAIN TRAMWAY CARS AND ASSOCIATED SPARE PARTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security shall admit free of duty 3 tramway cars (provided for in subheading 8603.10.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States) manufactured in Ostrava, Czech Republic, for the use by the city of Portland, Oregon, and imported pursuant to a contract

with the city of Portland, Oregon, and associated spare parts for such tramway cars (provided for in applicable subheadings of heading 8607 or other headings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States) imported pursuant to such contract, the foregoing to be entered into the customs territory of the United States by not later than December 31, 2006.

(b) RELIQUIDATION; REFUND OF AMOUNTS OWED.—If the liquidation of the entry of any of the tramway cars or associated spare parts described in subsection (a) becomes final before the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall—

(1) within 15 days after such date, reliquidate the entry in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and

(2) at the time of such reliquidation, make the appropriate refund of any duty paid with respect to the entry.

SEC. 1602. RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES OF CANDLES.

(a) RELIQUIDATION OF ENTRIES.—Notwithstanding sections 514 and 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514 and 1520) or any other provision of law, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) reliquidate the entries listed in subsection (b) without assessment of antidumping duties or interest; and

(2) refund any antidumping duties and interest which were previously paid on such entries.

(b) AFFECTED ENTRIES.—The entries referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

Entry number	Date of entry	Port
110-3447557-3	03/18/00	Los Angeles
110-3447591-2	03/19/00	Los Angeles
110-3447595-3	03/19/00	Los Angeles
110-1201638-1	03/21/00	Detroit
110-1201639-9	03/21/00	Detroit
110-1201640-7	03/21/00	Detroit
110-3447613-4	03/21/00	Los Angeles
110-1201697-7	03/23/00	Detroit
110-1201695-1	03/23/00	Detroit
110-1201696-9	03/23/00	Detroit
110-1201756-1	03/27/00	Detroit
110-1201757-9	03/27/00	Detroit
110-1201758-7	03/27/00	Detroit
110-1740905-2	03/30/00	Los Angeles
110-1740943-3	03/30/00	Los Angeles
110-1201845-2	03/31/00	Detroit
110-1201813-0	04/03/00	Detroit
110-1201814-8	04/03/00	Detroit
110-1201815-5	04/03/00	Detroit
110-1201875-9	04/04/00	Detroit
110-1201868-4	04/04/00	Detroit
110-1201858-5	04/04/00	Detroit
110-3447959-1	04/11/00	Los Angeles
110-3447958-3	04/11/00	Los Angeles
110-3759536-9	04/12/00	Detroit
110-3759561-7	04/12/00	Detroit
110-3759542-7	04/12/00	Detroit
110-3759540-1	04/12/00	Detroit
110-3447977-3	04/12/00	Los Angeles
110-3759539-3	04/12/00	Detroit
110-3448045-8	04/14/00	Los Angeles
110-3448046-6	04/14/00	Los Angeles
110-3448110-0	04/20/00	Los Angeles
110-3759670-6	04/25/00	Detroit
110-3759673-0	04/25/00	Detroit
110-3759669-8	04/25/00	Detroit
110-3759667-2	04/25/00	Detroit
110-3759671-4	04/25/00	Detroit
110-3759668-0	04/25/00	Detroit
110-3448241-3	04/27/00	Los Angeles
110-3448247-0	04/27/00	Los Angeles
110-3448276-9	04/28/00	Memphis
110-3448274-4	04/28/00	Memphis
110-3448282-7	05/04/00	Memphis
101-4081779-1	05/07/00	Memphis
101-4088945-1	05/23/00	Memphis
101-4088954-3	05/23/00	Memphis
101-4088960-0	05/23/00	Memphis
101-4092192-4	05/25/00	Memphis
101-4089312-3	05/26/00	Detroit
101-4089942-7	05/26/00	Detroit

Entry number	Date of entry	Port	Entry number	Date of entry	Port	Entry number	Date of entry	Date of liquidation
101-4089893-2	05/26/00	Detroit	858442975	08/21/85	Chicago	FD630137822	12/27/2001	11/22/2002
101-4092221-1	05/26/00	Memphis	868558147	01/28/86	Chicago	FD630137814	12/27/2001	11/22/2002
101-4089697-7	05/26/00	Los Angeles	868565499	03/14/86	Chicago			
101-4092215-3	05/26/00	Memphis	858440922	07/31/85	Chicago			
101-4086053-6	05/26/00	Los Angeles	868565499	03/14/86	Chicago			
101-4122700-8	07/27/00	Los Angeles	868558147	01/28/86	Chicago			
101-4122707-3	07/27/00	Los Angeles	858442975	08/21/85	Chicago			
101-4122712-3	07/27/00	Los Angeles	858440922	07/31/85	Chicago			
101-4127147-7	08/03/00	Los Angeles	847648353	06/18/84	Chicago			
101-4132485-4	08/09/00	Norfolk	858268324	01/04/85	Chicago			
101-4129989-0	08/11/00	Detroit	858264302	11/08/84	Chicago			
101-4130345-2	08/17/00	Detroit	858265107	11/19/84	Chicago			
101-4129976-7	08/23/00	Detroit	847650150	07/18/84	Chicago			
101-4149476-4	09/06/00	Los Angeles	847412877	05/09/84	Chicago			
101-4149483-0	09/06/00	Los Angeles	837078386	03/21/83	Chicago			
101-4149493-9	09/06/00	Los Angeles	837077691	02/07/83	Chicago			
101-4148595-2	09/08/00	Detroit	837077701	02/07/83	Chicago			
101-4153301-7	09/18/00	Detroit	826735834	01/13/82	Chicago			
101-4154523-5	09/14/00	Los Angeles	826736309	01/18/82	Chicago			
101-4153389-2	09/18/00	Detroit	821020081	02/12/82	Chicago			
101-4157161-1	09/20/00	Norfolk	821020052	02/17/82	Chicago			
101-4153333-0	09/21/00	Detroit	821026768	04/13/82	Chicago			
101-4155542-4	09/26/00	Detroit	827119569	06/18/82	Chicago			
101-4166291-5	10/07/00	Los Angeles	837075114	10/06/82	Chicago			
101-4167325-0	10/09/00	Detroit	826727088	10/14/81	Chicago			
101-4167363-1	10/12/00	Detroit	837124777	05/19/83	Chicago			
101-4164567-0	10/13/00	Norfolk	847405240	11/28/83	Chicago			
101-4168049-5	10/14/00	Los Angeles	837127606	08/18/83	Chicago			
101-4172904-5	10/21/00	Los Angeles	837125132	06/08/83	Chicago			
101-4175579-2	10/30/00	Los Angeles	847406100	12/22/83	Chicago			
101-4183996-8	11/07/00	Detroit	847404034	11/02/83	Chicago			
101-4183234-4	11/09/00	Detroit	837128090	09/07/83	Chicago			
101-4183251-8	11/09/00	Detroit	837126762	08/05/83	Chicago			
101-4183253-4	11/09/00	Detroit	837125569	06/22/83	Chicago			
101-4183257-5	11/09/00	Detroit	837078991	04/12/83	Chicago			
101-4183264-1	11/09/00	Detroit	837129222	10/03/83	Chicago			
101-4183264-1	11/09/00	Detroit	847406414	12/29/83	Chicago			
101-4184811-8	11/13/00	Los Angeles	847408014	01/31/84	Chicago			
101-4184819-1	11/13/00	Los Angeles	868569204	07/03/86	Chicago			
101-4189001-1	11/14/00	Tampa	868730813	08/14/86	Chicago			
101-4185526-1	11/16/00	Detroit						
101-4185535-2	11/16/00	Detroit						
101-4186580-7	11/20/00	Detroit						
101-4189830-3	11/20/00	Detroit						
101-4189774-3	11/21/00	Detroit						
101-4191183-3	11/24/00	Los Angeles						
101-4191188-2	11/24/00	Los Angeles						
101-4191193-2	11/24/00	Los Angeles						
101-4194796-9	11/29/00	Detroit						
101-4194801-7	11/29/00	Detroit						
101-4196383-4	12/01/00	Los Angeles						
101-4196389-1	12/01/00	Los Angeles						
101-4199308-8	12/13/00	Detroit						

SEC. 1603. CERTAIN ENTRIES OF ROLLER CHAIN.

(a) LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF ENTRIES.—Notwithstanding sections 514 and 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514 and 1520) or any other provision of law, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection shall, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, liquidate or reliquidate the entries listed in subsection (b) without assessment of interest and shall refund any interest which was previously paid.

(b) AFFECTED ENTRIES.—The entries referred to in subsections (a) and (b) are the following:

SEC. 1604. CERTAIN ENTRIES OF PASTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security shall, not later than 90 days after the receipt of the request described in subsection (b), liquidate or reliquidate each entry described in subsection (d) in accordance with Department of Commerce case A-475-818 for the period 7/1/2001 through 6/30/2002 under Customs Service message numbered 4068201.

(b) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under subsection (a) with respect to an entry described in subsection (d) only if a request therefor is filed with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry under subsection (a) shall be paid not later than 90 days after the date of such liquidation or reliquidation.

(d) ENTRIES.—The entries referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

Entry number	Date of entry	Date of liquidation
FD630105373	07/06/2001	11/22/2002
FD630105399	07/06/2001	11/22/2002
FD630105415	07/06/2001	11/22/2002
FD630110282	07/26/2001	11/22/2002
FD630110274	07/26/2001	11/22/2002
FD630110860	07/30/2001	11/22/2002
FD630112338	08/09/2001	11/22/2002
FD630115208	08/15/2001	11/22/2002
FD630114128	08/15/2001	11/22/2002
FD630114110	08/21/2001	11/22/2002
FD630116537	08/22/2001	11/22/2002
FD630122402	09/26/2001	11/22/2002
FD630123533	10/03/2001	11/22/2002
FD630126577	10/17/2001	11/22/2002
FD630129712	10/31/2001	11/22/2002
FD630132088	11/20/2001	11/22/2002
FD630133987	11/29/2001	11/22/2002
FD630134043	12/05/2001	11/22/2002
FD630136972	12/14/2001	11/22/2002
FD630136998	12/14/2001	11/22/2002
FD630136980	12/14/2001	11/22/2002
FD630137806	12/14/2001	11/22/2002

SEC. 1605. PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON AMOUNTS OWED PURSUANT TO RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Sections 1404(b), 1405(b), and subsection (c) of each of sections 1408 through 1411 of the Tariff Suspension and Trade Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-476; 19 U.S.C. 1654 note) and subsection (c) of each of sections 1517 through 1536 of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-429; 19 U.S.C. 1654 note) are amended by inserting “, with interest provided for by law on the liquidation or reliquidation of the entries,” after “under subsection (a)”.

(b) RELIQUIDATION AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security shall—

(1) reliquidate each of the entries specified in the provisions of law amended by subsection (a); and

(2) provide payment of interest owed by the United States by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) for the period beginning on the date of deposit of estimated duties and ending on the date of reliquidation under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1606. CLARIFICATION OF RELIQUIDATION PROVISION.

(a) INCLUSION OF INTEREST.—The term “any amounts owed” in section 1511(b) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (118 Stat. 2542; Public Law 108-429), includes interest accrued from the date of deposit of duties made in connection with entries described in section 1511(c) of that Act, to the date of the reliquidation of the entries pursuant to section 1511 of that Act.

(b) RELIQUIDATIONS WITH INTEREST.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, to the extent that the entries listed in section 1511(d) of the Act referred to in subsection (a) were reliquidated by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, before the enactment of this Act, without the payment of interest required under subsection (a) of this section, the Bureau shall, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, reliquidate the affected entries with the interest required under subsection (a), calculated at the interest rates provided for in section 505(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1505(c)).

SEC. 1607. CERTAIN ENTRIES OF SOUNDSPACLOCK RADIOS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) reliquidate each entry described in subsection (c) containing any merchandise which, on the date of original liquidation, was classified under subheading 8527.19.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; and

(2) make such reliquidation at the rate of duty that would have been applicable to such merchandise if the merchandise had been liquidated under subheading 8527.19.10 of such Schedule on the date of entry of the merchandise.

(b) REFUND OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States under subsection (a) shall be refunded with interest.

(c) AFFECTED ENTRIES.—The entries referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

Entry number

110-1199345-7
110-1199542-9
110-1199558-5
110-1201694-4
110-3759754-8
110-3759785-2
101-4082299-9
101-4088073-2
101-4089053-3
101-4120875-0
101-4133671-8
101-4138302-5
101-4145092-3
101-4148477-3
101-4153108-6
101-4159322-7
101-4158601-5
101-4163243-9
101-4164448-3
101-4168318-4
101-4172197-6
101-4172489-7

Entry number

101-4193123-7
101-4264820-2
101-4271724-7
101-4277850-4
101-4287672-0
101-4301588-0
101-4306238-7
101-4306235-3
101-6011727-0
101-6012796-4
101-6015492-7
101-6021099-2
101-6026903-0
101-6024120-3
101-6028079-7
101-6027052-5
101-6036728-9
101-6048069-4
101-6079830-1
101-6082949-4
101-6115954-5
101-6119379-1

Entry number

101-6127048-2
101-6150035-9
101-6148556-9
101-6172630-1
101-6172406-6
101-6186497-9
101-4208407-7
101-6035939-3

CHAPTER 2—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 1701. RATTAN WEBBING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 46 is amended by striking subheading 4601.91.20 and inserting the following new subheading and superior text thereto, with such superior text having the same degree of indentation as the article description for subheading 4601.91.40:

“	4601.91.25	Of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or wood: Rattan webbing	Free		20%	
	4601.91.30					
		Other	6.6%	Free (A, AU, CA, CL, E, IL, J, JO, MA, MX, P) 1.6% (SG)	45%	”.

(b) STAGED RATE REDUCTIONS.—Any staged reduction of a rate of duty proclaimed by the President before the date of the enactment of this Act, that—

(1) would take effect on or after such date of enactment, and

(2) would, but for the amendment made by subsection (a), apply to subheading 4601.91.20, applies to the corresponding rate of duty set forth in subheading 4601.91.30 (as added by subsection (a)).

SEC. 1702. CERTAIN MONOCHROME GLASS ENVELOPES.

(a) AMENDMENT TO SUBHEADING 7011.20.40.—The article description of subheading 7011.20.40 is amended to read as follows: “Monochrome glass envelopes, the foregoing certified by the importer as being for actual use in automatic data processing machine data or graphic display cathode ray tubes”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Subheading 7011.20.40, as amended by subsection (a), is redesignated as subheading 7011.20.45.

(2) Subheading 7011.20.80 is redesignated as subheading 7011.20.85.

(3) Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.70.01.

(4) Heading 9902.02.97 is amended in the article description column by striking “7011.20.80” and inserting “7011.20.85”.

(c) STAGED RATE REDUCTIONS.—Any staged rate reduction of a rate of duty proclaimed by the President before the date of the enactment of this Act, that—

(1) would take effect on or after such date of enactment; and

(2) would, but for the amendment made by subsection (b)(2), apply to subheading 7011.20.80,

applies to the corresponding rate of duty set forth in subheading 7011.20.85 (as added by subsection (b)(2)).

SEC. 1703. CERTAIN TRACTOR BODY PARTS.

Chapter 87 is amended by striking subheadings 8708.29.10 through 8708.29.50, and inserting the following new subheadings and superior text, with the article description for subheading 8708.29.05 and the superior text to subheading 8708.29.40 having the same degree of indentation as the article description for subheading 8708.31.10, and with the article descriptions for subheadings 8708.29.40 through 8708.29.49 having the same degree of indentation as the article description for subheading 8708.70.05:

“	8708.29.05	For tractors suitable for agricultural use	Free		Free	
	8708.29.40					
		For other motor vehicles: Inflators and modules for air bags	2.5%	Free (A, AU, B, CA, CL, E, IL, J, JO, MA, MX, P, SG)	25%	”.
	8708.29.43	Door assemblies	2.5%	Free (A, AU, B, CA, CL, E, IL, J, JO, MA, MX, P, SG)	25%	
	8708.29.46	Body stampings	2.5%	Free (A, AU, B, CA, CL, E, IL, J, JO, MA, MX, P, SG)	25%	
	8708.29.49	Other	2.5%	Free (A, AU, B, CA, CL, E, IL, J, JO, MA, MX, P, SG)	25%	

SEC. 1704. FLEXIBLE MAGNETS AND COMPOSITE GOODS CONTAINING FLEXIBLE MAGNETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 85 is amended by striking subheadings 8505.19.10, 8505.19.20, and

8505.19.30 and inserting the following new subheadings, with the article description for subheading 8505.19 having the same degree of

indentation as the article description for subheading 8505.11.00:

“	8505.19	Other: Flexible magnets	4.9%	Free (A, AU, CA, CL, E, IL, J, JO, MA, MX, P, SG)	45%	”.
	8505.19.10					
	8505.19.20	Composite goods containing flexible magnets	4.9%	Free (A, AU, CA, CL, E, IL, J, JO, MA, MX, P, SG)	45%	
	8505.19.30	Other	4.9%	Free (A, AU, CA, CL, E, IL, J, JO, MA, MX, P, SG)	45%	

(b) STAGED RATE REDUCTIONS.—Any staged reduction of a rate of duty proclaimed by the President before the date of the enactment of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004, that—

(1) takes effect on or after such date of enactment; and

(2) would, but for the amendment made by this section, apply to subheading 8505.19, ap-

plies to the corresponding rate of duty set forth in subheadings 8505.19.10, 8505.19.20, and 8505.19.30 of such Schedule (as added by subsection (a)).

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004.

SEC. 1705. KASHMIR.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking subheadings 9902.51.15 and 9902.51.16 (relating to fine animal hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats) and inserting in numerical sequence the following:

“	9902.51.25	Fine animal hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats; not processed in any manner beyond the degreased or carbonized condition (provided for in subheading 5102.11.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
“	9902.51.26	Fine animal hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats (provided for in subheading 5102.11.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.

SEC. 1706. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE HTS.—

(1) The article description for heading 9902.01.12 is amended—

(A) by striking “32846-21-2, acid red)” and inserting “66786-14-5, acid red”;

(B) by striking “67786-14-5) (provided for” and inserting “32846-21-2) (provided for”.

(2) The article description for heading 9902.01.21 is amended by striking “Methy 1”

and all that follows through “carbonose” and inserting “carbamate”.

(3) Heading 9902.01.49 is amended to read as follows:

“	9902.01.49	(S)- α -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (Deltamethrin) (CAS No. 52918-63-5) in bulk or unmixed in forms or packings for retail sale (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25).	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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(4) The article description for heading 9902.01.56 is amended by striking “2903.69.70” and inserting “2903.69.80”.

(5) The article description for heading 9902.01.61 is amended by striking “methoxy-1,1-” and inserting “methoxy-1,1-”.

(6) The article description for heading 9902.01.69 is amended—

(A) by striking “2-8 percent water” and inserting “2-8 percent by weight of water”;

(B) by striking “denier” and inserting “decitex”.

(7) The article description for heading 9902.01.75 is amended—

(A) by striking “Acid black 194” and inserting “Acid black 172”;

(B) by striking “subheading 3204.12.20” and inserting “subheading 3204.12.45”.

(8) The article description for heading 9902.01.90 is amended by striking “between 4 and 68” and inserting “from 4 through 68”.

(9) The article description for heading 9902.01.91 is amended by striking “between 4 and 68” and inserting “from 4 through 68”.

(10) Heading 9902.02.17 is amended to read as follows:

“	9902.02.17	Boots with outer soles and uppers of rubber, extending above the ankle but below the knee, specifically designed for horseback riding, and having a spur rest on the heel counter (provided for in subheading 6401.92.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2009	”.
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(11) The article description for heading 9902.02.28 is amended—

(A) by striking “polyimide” and inserting “polyimide”;

(B) by striking “3911.90.35 or”.

(12) The article description for heading 9902.02.59 is amended by striking “A mixture” and inserting “Mixture”.

(13) The article description for heading 9902.02.65 is amended by striking “bis[3” and inserting “bis[3”.

(14) The article description for headings 9902.84.81, 9902.84.83, 9902.84.85, 9902.84.88, and 9902.84.89 are each amended—

(A) by inserting “4011.62.00,” after “4011.61.00,”; and

(B) by striking “or parts thereof” and inserting “and parts thereof”.

(15) The article description for heading 9902.03.25 is amended by striking “P-99-1218,”.

(16) The article description for heading 9902.03.40 is amended by striking “sub-

heading 2835.29.50” and inserting “subheading 2931.00.30”.

(17) Heading 9902.03.60, relating to acid black 172, is repealed.

(18) The article description for heading 9902.03.99 is amended by striking “subheading 2933.99.12” and inserting “subheading 2933.99.22”.

(19) Heading 9902.04.02 is amended to read as follows:

“	9902.04.02	Polysiloxane, dimethyl (CAS No. 63148-62-9) solution, greater than 85 percent, with less than 15 percent paraffin (mineral) oil (CAS No. 8042-47-5), less than 5 percent magnesium stearate (CAS No. 557-04-0) and less than 5 percent finely dispersed metal ethoxylated phosphoric ester (provided for in subheading 3910.00.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(20) Heading 9902.05.21 is repealed.

(21) Heading 9902.05.29 is amended to read as follows:

“	9902.05.29	3-[2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-phenoxy]benzoic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 95251-52-8) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.43)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(22) The article description for heading 9902.05.25 is amended—

(A) by striking “fluoro-” and inserting “Fluoro-”;

(B) by striking “(2-propynyl)” and inserting “(2-propynyl)”.

(23) Heading 9902.29.26 is amended—

(A) by striking the date in the effective period column and inserting “12/31/06”;

(B) by striking the article description and inserting “1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone”.

(24) Heading 9902.38.00 (relating to butralin) is amended—

(A) by striking the date in the effective period column and inserting “12/31/06”;

(B) by striking “3808.31.15” and inserting “3808.30.15”.

(25) The article description for heading 9902.84.14 (relating to ceiling fans) is amended by striking “8414.51.00” and inserting “8414.51.30”.

(26) The article descriptions for headings 9902.84.81, 9902.84.83, 9902.84.85, 9902.84.88, and 9902.84.89 are each amended—

(A) by inserting “4011.62.00” after “4011.61.00”; and

(B) by striking “or parts thereof” and inserting “and parts thereof”.

(27) The article description for heading 9902.86.11 is amended by striking “specifications each, having” and inserting “specifications, each having”.

(28) Each of the following headings is amended by striking “Free” in the column 1 special rate of duty column and inserting “No change”:

(A) Heading 9902.01.59.

(B) Heading 9902.01.60.

(C) Heading 9902.01.61.

(D) Heading 9902.01.86.

- (E) Heading 9902.01.87.
- (F) Heading 9902.01.90.
- (G) Heading 9902.01.91.
- (H) Heading 9902.03.20.
- (I) Heading 9902.03.40.
- (J) Heading 9902.03.41.
- (K) Heading 9902.03.43.
- (L) Heading 9902.04.05.
- (M) Heading 9902.04.06.
- (N) Heading 9902.04.07.
- (O) Heading 9902.05.18.
- (P) Heading 9902.05.19.
- (Q) Heading 9902.05.21.
- (R) Heading 9902.05.35.

(29) Each of the following headings is amended by striking “Free” in the column 2 rate of duty column and inserting “No charge”:

- (A) Heading 9902.03.78.
- (B) Heading 9902.05.08.
- (C) Heading 9902.05.09.
- (D) Heading 9902.05.10.

(30) Subheadings 8510.20.10 and 8510.20.90 are each amended—

(A) by inserting “CL,” after “CA,” each place it appears; and

(B) by inserting “, SG” after “P” each place it appears.

(31) Subheadings 8510.90.30 and 8510.90.40 are each amended—

(A) by inserting “CL,” after “CA,” each place it appears; and

(B) by inserting “, SG” after “P” each place it appears.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2004.—The Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-429) is amended—

(1) in the table of contents—

(A) in the item relating to section 1183, by striking “194” and inserting “172”;

(B) in the item relating to section 1349, by striking “and acid black 172”; and

(C) by striking the items relating to sections 1440 and 1441;

(2) in the section heading for section 1349, by striking “and acid black 172”;

(3) in section 1434—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “9902.29.82” and inserting “9902.05.30”; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “9902.29.82” and inserting “9902.05.30”;

(4) in section 1560(b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “Commissioner of the Customs Service” and inserting “Commissioner of Customs”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “with high traffic volumes, significant commercial activity, and that” and inserting “that have high traffic volumes and significant commercial activity, and have”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “shall possess” and inserting “possess”;

(5) in section 2005(b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by amending the heading to read as follows: “HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE AMENDMENT.—”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by amending the paragraph heading to read as follows: “EFFECTIVE DATE.—”; and

(ii) by striking “most-favored-nation” and inserting “nondiscriminatory”;

(6) in section 2103(2)(B)(ii), by striking “date of” and inserting “the date of”; and

(7) in section 4002(d), by striking “subsection (a)(1)(B)” and inserting “paragraphs (1)(C), (2), and (5) of subsection (a)”.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930 AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 801 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1681) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) DELIVERY SALE.—The term ‘delivery sale’ means any sale of cigarettes or a smokeless tobacco product to a consumer if—

“(A) the consumer submits the order for such sale by means of a telephone or other method of voice transmission, the mail, or the Internet or other online service, or the seller is otherwise not in the physical presence of the buyer when the request for purchase or order is made; or

“(B) the cigarettes or smokeless tobacco product is delivered by use of a common carrier, private delivery service, or the mail, or the seller is not in the physical presence of the buyer when the buyens personal possession of the delivered cigarettes or smokeless tobacco product.”.

(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF EXEMPTIONS FROM REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY OF CERTAIN CIGARETTES AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS.—Section 802(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1681a(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The preceding sentence shall not apply to any cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products sold in connection with a delivery sale.”.

(3) STATE ACCESS TO CUSTOMS CERTIFICATIONS.—Section 802 of that Act is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) STATE ACCESS TO CUSTOMS CERTIFICATIONS.—A State, through its Attorney General, shall be entitled to obtain copies of any certification required under subsection (c) directly—

“(1) upon request to the agency of the United States responsible for collecting such certification; or

“(2) upon request to the importer, manufacturer, or authorized official of such importer or manufacturer.”.

(4) ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS.—Section 803(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 1681b(b)) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by inserting before the period the following: “, or to any State in which such tobacco product, cigarette papers, or tube is found”; and

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting “, or to any State,” after “the United States”.

(5) INCLUSION OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO.—

(A) Sections 802 and 803(a) of that Act (other than the last sentence of section 802(b)(1), as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection) are further amended by inserting “or smokeless tobacco products” after “cigarettes” each place it appears.

(B) Section 802 of such Act is further amended—

(i) in subsection (a)—

(I) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or section 4 of the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4403), as the case may be” after “section 7 of the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 U.S.C. 1335a)”;

(II) in paragraph (2), by inserting “or section 3 of the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4402), as the case may be,” after “section 4 of the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 U.S.C. 1333)”;

(III) in paragraph (3), by inserting “or section 3(d) of the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4402(d)), as the case may be,” after “section 4(c) of the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 U.S.C. 1333(c))”;

(ii) in subsection (b)—

(I) in the paragraph caption of paragraph (1), by inserting “OR SMOKELESS TOBACCO” after “CIGARETTES”; and

(II) in the paragraph caption of paragraphs (2) and (3), by inserting “OR SMOKELESS TOBACCO” after “CIGARETTES”; and

(iii) in subsection (c)—

(I) in the subsection caption, by inserting “OR SMOKELESS TOBACCO” after “CIGARETTE”;

(II) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or section 4 of the Comprehensive Smokeless To-

bacco Health Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4403), as the case may be” after “section 7 of the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 U.S.C. 1335a)”;

(III) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting “or section 3 of the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4402), as the case may be,” after “section 4 of the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 U.S.C. 1333)”;

(IV) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting “or section 3(d) of the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4402(d)), as the case may be” after “section 4(c) of the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 U.S.C. 1333(c))”.

(C) Section 803(b) of that Act, as amended by subsection (d)(1) of this section, is further amended by inserting “, or any smokeless tobacco product,” after “or tube” the first place it appears.

(D)(i) The heading of title VIII of such Act is amended by inserting “AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO” after “CIGARETTES”.

(ii) The heading of section 802 of such Act is amended by inserting “AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO” after “CIGARETTES”.

(6) APPLICATION OF CIVIL PENALTIES TO RELANDINGS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS SOLD IN A DELIVERY SALE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 5761 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to civil penalties) is amended by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively, and inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) PERSONAL USE QUANTITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No quantity of tobacco products other than the quantity referred to in paragraph (2) may be relanded or received as a personal use quantity.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR PERSONAL USE QUANTITY.—Subsection (c) and section 5754 shall not apply to any person who relands or receives tobacco products in the quantity allowed entry free of tax and duty under chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, and such person may voluntarily relinquish to the Secretary at the time of entry any excess of such quantity without incurring the penalty under subsection (c).

“(3) SPECIAL RULE FOR DELIVERY SALES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply to any tobacco product sold in connection with a delivery sale.

“(B) DELIVERY SALE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘delivery sale’ means any sale of a tobacco product to a consumer if—

“(i) the consumer submits the order for such sale by means of a telephone or other method of voice transmission, the mail, or the Internet or other online service, or the seller is otherwise not in the physical presence of the buyer when the request for purchase or order is made, or

“(ii) the tobacco product is delivered by use of a common carrier, private delivery service, or the mail, or the seller is not in the physical presence of the buyer when the buyer obtains personal possession of the tobacco product.”.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(i) Subsection (c) of section 5761 of such Code is amended by striking the last two sentences.

(ii) Paragraph (1) of section 5754(c) of such Code is amended by striking “section 5761(c)” and inserting “section 5761(d)”.

Subtitle C—Effective Date

SEC. 1801. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this title, the amendments made by this title shall apply with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS**SEC. 2001. CELLAR TREATMENT OF WINE.**

Section 5382(a)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to cellar treatment of natural wine) is amended by striking “stabilize” and inserting “correct or stabilize”.

SEC. 2002. EFFECTIVE DATE FOR AGOA.

Section 112(f) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (19 U.S.C. 3721(f)) is amended by striking “2008” and inserting “2015”.

SEC. 2003. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) **TARIFF ACT OF 1930.**—(1) Section 431A(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1431a(b)(1)) is amended by striking “1702(17)(B)” and inserting “1702(17)(B))”.

(2) Section 484(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1484(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) make entry therefor by filing with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection such documentation or, pursuant to an authorized electronic data interchange system, such information as is necessary to enable the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to determine whether the merchandise may be released from custody of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection;”;

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), in the second sentence by inserting after “covering” the following: “merchandise released under a special delivery permit pursuant to section 448(b) and”.

(3) Section 514(c)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514(c)(3)) is amended by moving the last 2 sentences 2 ems to the left as flush left text.

(4) Section 520(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1520(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a period;

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a period; and

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting “an importer of record declares or” before “it is ascertained”; and

(ii) by striking “by reason of clerical error”.

(5) Section 557(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1557(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the second sentence, by inserting after “the date of importation” the following: “, or such longer period of time as the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection may at its discretion permit upon proper request being filed and good cause shown”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after “the date of importation” the following: “or such longer period of time as the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection may at its discretion permit upon proper request being filed and good cause shown”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting after “the date of importation” the following: “, or such longer period of time as the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection may at its discretion permit upon proper request being filed and good cause shown”.

(6) Section 559 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1559) is amended by inserting after “the date of importation” each place it appears the following: “, or such longer period of time as the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection may at its discretion permit upon proper request being filed and good cause shown”.

(7) Section 562 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1562) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, to read as follows: “Merchandise shall only be withdrawn from bonded warehouse in such quantities and in such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.”; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “All merchandise so withdrawn” and all that fol-

lows through “except that upon permission therefor” and inserting “Upon permission”.

(8) Section 629(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1629(e)) is amended by striking “insuring” and inserting “ensuring”.

(b) **TRADE ACT OF 1974.**—(1) Section 135(f)(2)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by section 2004(i)(1) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004, is amended by striking “their establishment” and insert “its establishment”.

(2) Section 238(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2298(b)(1)) is amended by striking “and (2)” and inserting “and (2))”.

(3) Section 245(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2317(a)) is amended by striking “, other than subchapter D”.

(4) Section 291(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2401(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking “1001(5)” and inserting “1001(e)”;

(B) by striking “1308(5)” and inserting “1308(e)”.

(c) **CONSOLIDATED OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1985.**—Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) paragraph (1)(A), by aligning clause (iii) with clause (ii); and

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking “paragraphs (2)” and inserting “paragraph (2)”;

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by aligning subparagraph (B) with subparagraph (A); and

(B) in paragraph (6)(C)(i), by striking “commonly know” and inserting “commonly known”.

(d) **BIPARTISAN TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2002.**—Section 2107(a)(4) of the Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 3807(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) by striking “paragraph (2)(A)” and inserting “paragraphs (2)(A)”;

(2) by striking “paragraph (2)(B)” and inserting “paragraphs (2)(B)”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, this is generally known as the miscellaneous trade bill. We do this virtually every year. It consists primarily of those bills that, on their own, don't have any opposition, but standing alone, would have a difficult time in the legislative process. They are important in terms of their particularities, but taken as a whole, it represents an opportunity to put together, in a bipartisan way, those requests by Members in bill form to do what is absolutely the right thing to do, and, that is, those products not available in the United States and which are primarily materials used in making goods in the U.S. that do produce value added are subject to a tariff. So all it does is add costs. It is not in competition with anything in the United States, and so to help reduce costs we put together every year this list of trade bills.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. CARDIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the chairman of the committee. I think he has described this legislation accurately; that is, it contains provisions that are technical and miscellaneous in nature, but taken collectively they are very important changes in our trade laws that will help U.S. businesses, farmers, workers and consumers.

Most of the provisions in the bill suspend or reduce import duties on items that are not produced in the United States, and correct instances where Customs has overcharged for import duties. These provisions improve the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturers and provide a benefit to consumers by reducing the price of final products.

I am pleased about the process that was again used in putting together the Miscellaneous Tariff and Trade Act. Beginning in March of 2005, Chairman SHAW invited Members to introduce bills for inclusion in the miscellaneous trade package. In July, Chairman SHAW requested public comments on each of the bills that were introduced. Provisions were then analyzed by the International Trade Commission and by the administration to determine whether there were any domestic producers that would be negatively affected by the bills.

After this process was completed the final package was put together by Members and staff working in a bipartisan fashion.

I would like to thank Chairman THOMAS and Chairman SHAW and their staffs for the manner in which this bill is put together. I would urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the chairman of the Trade Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee. But prior to yielding, I would request unanimous consent that the remainder of my time also be controlled by the Chairman of the Trade Subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW).

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

□ 1815

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support, along with my colleagues, of this bill, H.R. 4944, the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2006. The bill amends a Haphazard Tariff Schedule, HTS, of the United States, to cut certain rates of duty on a variety of products and to make technical amendments to trade law.

The body typically considers such a miscellaneous trade bill during every

Congress; and while the practice may be routine and have minimal costs, these provisions do make vital changes that are important to our businesses, farmers, workers, retailers and, of course, our consumers.

This year, in addition to cutting tariffs, there is a provision that clamps down on the illegal import of tobacco products by clarifying certain laws and increasing coordination between the U.S. Customs and statewide enforcement officials. Smuggling is a problem that affects every State, especially those with significant ports such as Florida, and cuts into the States and Federal tax and duty collection.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4944 enjoys broad and bipartisan support. I would like to recognize the hard work of the members and staff of both parties for their hard work on this legislation. Each provision included in this legislation has been thoroughly vetted for support, and it has been made public record for some time. The legislation we now consider raises no objection from either party and has to be determined to be administratable upon enactment.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we were able to take some small yet important steps to improve livability across the country in this Miscellaneous Trade Bill. The bill includes a section allowing three streetcars manufactured in the Czech Republic to enter the United States duty free (there are no domestic producers of streetcars). These streetcars are additions to a system in Portland, Oregon that is undergoing expansion. The current system has led to \$2.2 billion in new development within three blocks of the streetcar corridor and ridership is up to 2.8 million per year.

There are also a handful of provisions that allow several types of bicycle parts and components for which there is no major U.S. producer to be imported duty free. The transportation reauthorization bill that passed last year does much to make cycling safer and more accessible to communities across the country. The provisions in this trade bill will help make bikes and accessories more affordable to the increasing number of riders nationwide, especially school children taking advantage of the new federal Safe Routes to School program.

I strongly support these provisions.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4944.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4944.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Con. Res. 354, by the yeas and nays;
H. Con. Res. 190, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 4944, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT OF CONGRESS REGARDING ACCESS OF MILITARY RECRUITERS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 354.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 354, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 347, nays 65, answered “present” 2, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 39]

YEAS—347

Aderholt	Doyle	Leach
Akin	Drake	Lewis (CA)
Alexander	Dreier	Lewis (KY)
Allen	Edwards	Linder
Andrews	Ehlers	Lipinski
Baca	Emanuel	LoBiondo
Bachus	Engel	Lowe
Baird	English (PA)	Lucas
Baker	Eshoo	Lungren, Daniel
Barrett (SC)	Etheridge	E.
Barrow	Everett	Lynch
Bartlett (MD)	Fattah	Mack
Barton (TX)	Feeney	Manzullo
Bass	Ferguson	Marchant
Bean	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Marshall
Beauprez	Flake	Matheson
Becerra	Foley	Matsui
Berkley	Forbes	McCarthy
Berman	Fortenberry	McCaul (TX)
Berry	Fox	McCollum (MN)
Biggert	Franks (AZ)	McCotter
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	McCrery
Bishop (GA)	Gallely	McHenry
Bishop (NY)	Garrett (NJ)	McHugh
Bishop (UT)	Gerlach	McIntyre
Blackburn	Gibbons	McKeon
Blumenauer	Gilchrest	McMorris
Blunt	Gillmor	McNulty
Boehlert	Gingrey	Meek (FL)
Boehner	Gohmert	Melancon
Bonilla	Gonzalez	Mica
Bonner	Goode	Millender-
Bono	Goodlatte	McDonald
Boozman	Gordon	Miller (FL)
Boren	Granger	Miller (MI)
Boswell	Graves	Miller (NC)
Boucher	Green (WI)	Miller, Gary
Boustany	Green, Gene	Mollohan
Boyd	Gutknecht	Moore (KS)
Bradley (NH)	Hall	Moran (KS)
Brady (PA)	Harman	Murphy
Brady (TX)	Hart	Murtha
Brown (OH)	Hastings (WA)	Musgrave
Brown (SC)	Hayes	Myrick
Brown, Corrine	Hayworth	Neugebauer
Brown-Waite,	Hefley	Ney
Ginny	Hensarling	Northup
Burgess	Herger	Norwood
Burton (IN)	Herseth	Nunes
Butterfield	Higgins	Nussle
Buyer	Hinojosa	Oberstar
Calvert	Hobson	Obey
Camp (MI)	Hoekstra	Ortiz
Campbell (CA)	Holden	Osborne
Cannon	Hoolley	Otter
Cantor	Hostettler	Oxley
Capito	Hoyer	Paul
Cardin	Hulshof	Pearce
Cardoza	Hunter	Pence
Carnahan	Hyde	Peterson (MN)
Carter	Inglis (SC)	Peterson (PA)
Case	Inslee	Petri
Castle	Israel	Pickering
Chabot	Issa	Pitts
Chandler	Istook	Platts
Chocola	Jefferson	Poe
Clay	Jenkins	Pombo
Cleaver	Jindal	Pomeroy
Clyburn	Johnson (CT)	Porter
Coble	Johnson (IL)	Price (GA)
Cole (OK)	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)
Conaway	Johnson, Sam	Pryce (OH)
Cooper	Jones (NC)	Putnam
Costa	Jones (OH)	Rahall
Costello	Kanjorski	Ramstad
Cramer	Kaptur	Regula
Crenshaw	Keller	Rehberg
Crowley	Kelly	Reichert
Cubin	Kennedy (MN)	Renzi
Cuellar	Kennedy (RI)	Reyes
Cummings	Kildee	Reynolds
Davis (AL)	Kind	Rogers (AL)
Davis (CA)	King (IA)	Rogers (KY)
Davis (KY)	King (NY)	Rogers (MI)
Davis (TN)	Kingston	Rohrabacher
Davis, Jo Ann	Kirk	Ros-Lehtinen
Davis, Tom	Kline	Ross
DeFazio	Knollenberg	Roybal-Allard
DeLay	Kolbe	Royce
Dent	Kuhl (NY)	Ruppersberger
Diaz-Balart, L.	LaHood	Ryan (OH)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Langevin	Ryan (WI)
Dicks	Larsen (WA)	Ryun (KS)
Dingell	Larson (CT)	Sabo
Doggett	Latham	Salazar
Doolittle	LaTourette	Sanchez, Loretta

Saxton	Snyder	Udall (NM)
Schiff	Sodrel	Upton
Schmidt	Souder	Van Hollen
Schwartz (PA)	Spratt	Visclosky
Schwarz (MI)	Stearns	Walden (OR)
Scott (GA)	Stupak	Walsh
Sensenbrenner	Sullivan	Wamp
Sessions	Tancredo	Weldon (FL)
Shadegg	Tanner	Weldon (PA)
Shaw	Tauscher	Weller
Shays	Taylor (MS)	Westmoreland
Sherman	Taylor (NC)	Whitfield
Sherwood	Terry	Wicker
Shinkus	Thomas	Wilson (NM)
Shuster	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (SC)
Simmons	Thompson (MS)	Wolf
Simpson	Thornberry	Wu
Slaughter	Tiahrt	Wynn
Smith (NJ)	Tiberi	Young (AK)
Smith (TX)	Turner	Young (FL)
Smith (WA)	Udall (CO)	

NAYS—65

Abercrombie	Lee	Pelosi
Ackerman	Levin	Rangel
Baldwin	Lewis (GA)	Rothman
Capps	Lofgren, Zoe	Rush
Capuano	Maloney	Sánchez, Linda
Carson	Markey	T.
Conyers	McDermott	Sanders
DeGette	McGovern	Schakowsky
Delahunt	Meehan	Scott (VA)
DeLauro	Meeks (NY)	Serrano
Farr	Michaud	Solis
Frank (MA)	Miller, George	Stark
Grijalva	Moore (WI)	Tierney
Gutierrez	Moran (VA)	Towns
Hastings (FL)	Nadler	Velázquez
Hinchey	Napolitano	Waters
Holt	Neal (MA)	Watson
Honda	Olver	Waxman
Jackson (IL)	Owens	Weiner
Jackson-Lee	Pallone	Wexler
(TX)	Pascarell	Woolsey
Kucinich	Pastor	
Lantos	Payne	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Green, Al Watt

NOT VOTING—18

Culberson	Filner	Skelton
Davis (FL)	Ford	Strickland
Davis (IL)	Fossella	Sweeney
Deal (GA)	Harris	Wasserman
Duncan	Kilpatrick (MI)	Schultz
Emerson	McKinney	
Evans	Radanovich	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG) (during the vote). The Chair announces that the time for resumption of proceedings on House Concurrent Resolution 190 and on H.R. 4944 is re-designated as tomorrow. After completion of the electronic vote now in progress, no other votes are planned for today.

□ 1926

Ms. PELOSI and Ms. CARSON and Messrs. LANTOS, TOWNS, HASTINGS of Florida, DELAHUNT, ROTHMAN, MORAN of Virginia and RANGEL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. ESHOO and Messrs. MARSHALL, OBERSTAR, KENNEDY of Rhode Island, REYNOLDS and CROWLEY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CAPUANO changed his vote from "present" to "nay."

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, personal business requires my presence in the congressional district, and I am unable to be present for legislative business scheduled for today, Tuesday, March 14, 2006. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H. Con. Res. 354, a resolution expressing the support of Congress for requiring an institution of higher education to provide military recruiters access to the institution's campus and students at least equal in quality and scope to that which is provided to any other employer in order to be eligible for the receipt of certain Federal funds (rollcall No. 39).

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 39, on H. Con. Res. 354, I was en route from my Congressional District on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4857

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name withdrawn as a cosponsor of H.R. 4857.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4297, TAX RELIEF EXTENSION RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2005

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, under rule XXII, clause 7(c), I hereby announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct on H.R. 4297, the tax reconciliation conference report.

The form of the motion is as follows:

I move that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4297 be instructed, to the maximum extent possible within the scope of conference, to insist on a conference report which will neither increase the Federal budget deficit nor increase the amount of the debt subject to the public debt limit.

REPUBLICAN RECORD ON NATIONAL SECURITY

(Ms. PRYCE of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress, our first responsibility is to protect our country from all of those who wish to harm us. House Republicans have built a record of action on national security issues, supporting our military, providing for a strong national defense, and aggressively prosecuting the war on terror.

The PATRIOT Act that the President signed last week will give our law enforcement personnel the tools that they really need to continue to keep our Nation safe from terrorist threats. This week, we will take up another very important national security bill, the supplemental appropriations bill to fund the war on terror.

This bill provides for essential tools for our troops, such as armored Humvees and tracking vehicles, training for Iraqi and Afghani security forces, and it has increased oversight of war expenditures to ensure that taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely.

House Republicans remain committed to giving our troops the resources they need and funding, fighting, and winning the war on terror. We will continue to meet our obligation to defend our Nation from every threat, at home and abroad.

□ 1930

NEW SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to reintroduce the "Expand and Rebuild America's Schools Act," H.R. 4945.

This important piece of legislation would create a class of bonds that would provide for much-needed construction of new schools. The bonds will be targeted to help overcrowded, high growth rate schools that are struggling to provide a learning space for their students.

To be eligible to participate in this program, schools must be able to fulfill certain requirements: Schools must seek out more assistance from local, private businesses and corporations through public-private partnerships; they must demonstrate that programs to alleviate overcrowding have already been implemented; and they must have high growth rates and high teacher-to-student ratios.

My bill will help schools with limited financial resources combat their major overcrowding problems, and help stop the continuing infrastructure crisis in our schools.

If passed, this bill will provide local school districts with a real incentive to pass their own local school construction bonds. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this new school construction by cosponsoring the Expand and Rebuild America's Schools Act.

COMMENDING NORTH CAROLINA'S EIGHTH DISTRICT AMERICAN IDOL FINALISTS

(Mr. HAYES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that not one but two talented individuals from the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina have made it to the final 12 on the hit show "American Idol." Stanly County's Kellie Pickler and Richmond County's Bucky Covington are using their God-given talents to compete and make their dreams come true. Both Kellie and Bucky's communities are

pulling for them, watching every week and dialing and texting as many votes as possible to keep them in the competition. Their local newspapers keep everyone informed of their progress on the show and their thoughts when the cameras are turned off.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Kelly and Bucky all the best. Even judge Simon Cowell cannot deny their talent and drive to compete.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLMANN of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. PRYCE of Ohio addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THIRD CASE OF BSE IN UNITED STATES

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the United States' third case of BSE or mad cow disease was diagnosed. The first case was December 2003, which was a Canadian-born cow that was diagnosed in Washington State. The second case was last June, a cow from Texas, and now this latest case, a cow from Alabama, and it is assumed that it is at least 10 years old or older. If so, this cow was born before the 1997 feed ban went into effect, and that is significant because in 1997, it was decreed that no ruminant animal feed would be fed to livestock; and, of course, ruminant feed means it contains some parts of animal within the feed.

It is assumed BSE is acquired by an animal eating part of another animal that is BSE positive. As a result, we think that this feed ban should control the spread of BSE over time, but this apparently was an older animal that may have been prior to the ban.

Also, it is duly noted that roughly 150 people in the United Kingdom have died from a related disease to eating BSE-positive animals, so it is a concern.

So this leads to some questions:

Number one, is U.S. beef safe?

The answer is yes, despite this third case. Annually we slaughter roughly 35

million cows in the United States, and we have had three positive since 2003, and our testing system is sophisticated to the degree if there is one animal that is positive for BSE in 10 million cows, we would be 99 percent certain to find that one cow. So the testing, the surveillance has been ramped up considerably. We have tested 640,000 animals since June of 2004. Also, any animal in the United States that is slaughtered has the brains and spinal tissue removed, which is the tissue that normally carries the BSE prion.

The second question: Will this hurt beef exports from the United States?

The answer is it will certainly not help, and it may hurt to some degree. However, I think people around the world have become more familiar with BSE, what it is and how it can be prevented, and so it might not be quite as alarming as it was 2 or 3 years ago.

Japan closed their border to U.S. beef 3 years ago. The border was opened last December, and it was closed again in January due to a breach in our export procedures. So we have lost that market which is roughly \$1.4 billion a year in U.S. trade to Japan. A lot of this depends on confidence on the part of the Japanese public that we have rectified the problem. So this latest case is not going to help.

Hong Kong has also suspended beef imports from one U.S. packing plant here in the United States rather recently.

That leads us to the final question: What needs to be done?

It is very important that we have animal ID in the United States. Most other countries have it. We need to be able to determine where this animal from Alabama came from, what feed yard. It has only been on this one farm for 1 year, so the previous 9 years, where was it and what animals might have been contaminated along with it? Until we have that knowledge, until we have animal ID, it is going to be very difficult for us to maintain a positive trade climate around the world. So it is imperative that we begin to work on this and get this done as quickly as possible.

URGING CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, in order to solve the problem, you have to recognize that you have a problem in the first place.

For 3 years, the President and his administration contended that everything was going fine in Iraq, that we were winning, and they openly questioned the motivations and the patriotism of anyone who questioned or disagreed with them.

Now we are finally getting some straight talk from people who have been in the administration since the

very beginning. The U.S. Ambassador to Iraq says the country is nearing a civil war and we have opened "Pandora's box" by toppling Saddam Hussein.

Director of National Intelligence, John Negroponte said, "Even if a broad, inclusive national government emerges, there will almost certainly be a lag time before we see a dampening effect on the insurgency."

And today, General Peter Pace, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said, "The Iraqi people themselves are standing at a crossroads, and they are making critical decisions for their country right now about which road they want to take," whether it is going to be a civil war or the road to democracy.

These are sobering assessments, but they were a welcome change from the standard White House line of everything is fine, everything is hunky-dory, we are winning in Iraq, the road to victory is in Iraq. In fact, we are at the precipice of a civil war. We are on the doorstep of a civil war.

Now that we have this honest talk finally, we are finding from people who are telling us what the beginnings were because we did not get here by accident. We got here by people not listening to the people on the ground. Our first ambassador, Paul Bremer, writes in a recent book, even on page 10, you don't even have to finish the book, he had asked for more troops. The President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense for years maintained nobody had asked for more troops. We had enough troops, if the generals needed more troops, they would have told us. Now the lead ambassador, the point man for the President of the United States, in fact, asked for more troops.

One of the big problems we had, we had 500,000 troops to get Iraq out of Kuwait, but somehow some genius over at the Department of Defense, that is the Secretary of Defense, thought you could do it for less than 100,000, both occupy Iraq, win a war in Iraq, and do it for less than 100,000 when we needed 500,000 just to get them out of Kuwait. In fact, somebody did ask for more troops, and the President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense refused to listen to the ambassador, their point person.

That is not the only mistake they made. In fact, today, going back to one of the early days of the insurgency, we now realize from the last 2 days of The New York Times, generals were saying we had to not try to topple Iraq, we had to deal with the Feyhadeen. Otherwise, we are going to have the beginnings of an insurgency. The generals on the ground were overruled.

Again, contrary to the line, which is, we are going to listen to the generals and whatever they need, we did not listen to the generals. When we finally get to Baghdad and did finally topple the government, and there was all this chaos going on, the Secretary of Defense once again used his famous line

which is "Freedom is messy. Sometimes it is followed by chaos," after a country has been headed by an authoritarian dictatorship for so long.

Every problem we are facing today, too few troops, not listening to the generals to literally suppress and put down the insurgency early on, not having a plan for the occupation, is what has gotten us to this point today, where we are on the precipice of a civil war. And all is not hindsight, Monday morning quarterbacking. At the very time these problems were emerging, people said you are doing the wrong thing. And the Secretary of Defense and the President of the United States and others around his administration refused to listen.

And this Congress has acted like the "hear no evil, see no evil" Congress. We have \$10 billion on Iraq reconstruction that nobody can account for, and there have been no hearings and no accountability by the administration. Paul Bremer has not asked to come up and tell us what happened when he said he needed more troops. What happened to the generals when they said we have to put down the insurrection?

Yet, this Republican Congress refuses to hold anybody's feet to the fire, refuses to ask any question, ask the questions and get the answers for the people that we represent want to know.

On page 10 of "My Year in Iraq," Bremer writes that he was alarmed by a RAND Corporation report stating we did not have enough troops on the ground to stabilize the country. Bremer continues, "I found the conclusions persuasive. And troubling. That afternoon, I had a summary of the draft copied and sent down the corridor to Don Rumsfeld. 'I think you should consider this,' I said in my cover memo. I never heard back from him about the report."

Troop levels were not increased. The Feyhadeen were never put down. We have lost \$10 billion, never to be accounted for, and we never had a plan for the occupation we have today. And now we are the precipice of a civil war.

Mr. Speaker, we can do better than this. These problems that are repeating in Iraq where nobody is held accountable and nobody is asked questions are not isolated to the problems of Iraq. Look at Hurricane Katrina and all of the trailers down there and the money wasted. Again, nobody was in charge. Nobody listened, and American taxpayers' hard-earned dollars are seen wasted away.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

MURDER IN NEW YORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, Imette St. Guillen had everything going for her. She graduated with honors from George Washington University. Upon graduation, she moved to New York City to pursue her master's degree. She was an honors graduate student at John Jay University studying criminal justice. She had great grades, great friends, and she had her whole life ahead of her.

But 5 days short of her 25th birthday, in the early morning hours of February 25, 2006, Imette went with her friends to a local Manhattan watering hole.

□ 1945

Around 3 a.m. one of her friends decided it was time to leave. But she stayed behind and later traveled to another bar down the street. It was called the Falls Bar. According to reports, St. Guillen remained at the Falls Bar until last call, where she was asked to leave.

Witnesses say that she was last seen being walked out of the bar by one of the bouncers, his name Darryl Littlejohn. Seventeen hours later her abused body was found wrapped in a quilt and thrown in a marshy area in East Brooklyn. A white sock had been stuffed down her throat, her face had been sealed with duct tape, her ankles and wrists were bound with plastic ties. An autopsy showed that she had been sexually assaulted and strangled.

DNA tests showed that Darryl Littlejohn's blood was found on plastic ties that were used to tie Imette's hands behind her. More circumstantial evidence links Littlejohn to this murder.

So who is Darryl Littlejohn? He is a bouncer at a bar, but he is more. He is a bouncer who has been violating his parole because he stays out past 9 o'clock p.m. violating his curfew. He is also a career criminal. He grew up in Queens, amid drugs and gangs. He was first convicted of armored robbery at the age of 16, later served prison terms ranging from 2 to 4 years and then a 10-year term for armed bank robbery. His fifth stint in prison for a Long Island bank robbery was committed just after 3 months of being on parole from the previous trip to the penitentiary.

His career criminal history includes seven felony convictions for armed robbery, assault, drug dealing, weapons possession and more. He was paroled in 2004 where he was sent to live with his mother. His neighbors described him as being intimidating and had a hot temper. If convicted in this case, he can add murder and rape to his long list of criminal conduct. But hopefully this time the judges will get his punishment right.

Mr. Speaker, an innocent woman was brutally slain and the prime suspect that is linked to her by DNA is a former seven-time ex-convict. As a former criminal court judge in Texas, it is clear to me that the sentences were not harsh enough to begin with.

Judges must understand their responsibility to punish those violent individuals that come to their courtrooms. We need to lock them up. That is why we build prisons.

According to the New York Daily News, Littlejohn was formerly denied patrol with the following statement by the Parole Board. It was said: "You are violent and out of control. Your behavior shows you are a menace to society. Your continued incarceration remains in the best interest of society."

Additionally, according to the Boston Herald, when Littlejohn was released on his latest parole, he was to be watched by parole officers until 2007. But last Friday, officials admitted they failed to monitor even a single day of the postprison wanderings due to some clerical error.

Imette St. Guillen lost her life in a grisly and gruesome murder. This crime could have been avoided, but this catch-and-release policy puts dangerous criminals and demons back on the streets. How many crimes does a felon have to commit before we learn some folks need to be behind bars indefinitely?

Judges have a moral and legal responsibility to punish violent criminals and make them our prisoners, rather than us continuing to be their prisoners. And when a criminal gets to the penitentiary, keep them there. Judges need to quit living in the land of excusable conduct and justifying the menacing misdeeds of malcontents. Criminals should pay for their crimes, not victims like Imette St. Guillen. Street terrorists like Littlejohn are just as much a threat as insurgents in Iraq. Both types of terrorists are a homeland security issue, and both should be brought to American justice.

Mr. Speaker, that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLMANN of New York). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRAQI WOMEN DELEGATION

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of turn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, there haven't been any front-page articles in the newspapers about it. Time, Newsweek, and U.S. News and World Report haven't covered it either. And the big news channels are pretty much silent.

But the fact that a group of courageous Iraqi women came to the United

States last week to tell their stories is nothing short of remarkable. To get here, they had to brave the treacherous 500-mile stretch from Baghdad to Amman, Jordan. Then they had to clear U.S. Customs, no easy undertaking, and fly from Amman to New York.

The stories they shared when they visited the Halls of Congress were both strikingly sad and extremely valuable. But you wouldn't know it unless you had met with them personally, because the American media has hardly reported a single word they said.

Too often in this Chamber we have heard that the media isn't doing a good enough job of covering the war in Iraq. Well, you know what? They are right. The media isn't doing a good enough job. The media isn't reporting about the destroyed hospitals, roads and schools, not to mention the shattered lives, shattered lives throughout Iraq.

The media isn't talking about the tens of thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands, of Iraqi civilians who have been killed over the last 3 years of war and occupation. And they are not telling us that some 50 percent of those killed have been women and children, or that thousands of Iraqis have been unnecessarily detained or have gone missing.

But the women who flew from Amman to New York talked about what is really happening in Iraq, about some of the burdens they bear every day as a result of our politics there.

One of these women was Faiza Al-Araji, a mother of three from Baghdad. Faiza's son, Khalid, was a student at Baghdad University. Last year he was arrested by officials from Iraq's Ministry of the Interior for no apparent reason. He was never charged with a crime and his family was not told about his whereabouts for 3 days. To secure her son's release after Khalid was finally allowed to call home, Faiza had to pay a ransom to the Ministry of the Interior.

As if she hadn't already suffered enough, last year, gunmen put a rifle to Faiza's head and stole her car. When she told a group of American soldiers what had just happened, they told her, There is nothing we can do. When she told her story to the Iraqi police, they told her, I am sorry, my sister, but there is nothing we can do.

Mr. Speaker, we have nearly 150,000 soldiers stationed throughout Iraq, many of them in Baghdad. If they can't keep the Iraqi people safe, and if the local police can't keep them safe, why are we there?

After going through these ordeals, Faiza and her family moved to Amman,

Jordan where it is safer. She has dedicated herself to telling the truths about Iraq, the truths that our media isn't telling us.

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage anyone watching tonight to visit Faiza's blog, www.afamilyinbaghdad.blogspot.com.

Sadly, what Faiza and the rest of the Iraqi women's delegation have revealed is what many of us have suspected for months, that an Iraqi civil war isn't imminent; it is going on right now, right before our very eyes. Shiite and Sunni militias have been fighting each other and targeting innocent civilians for months. Well more than 2,000 people have been killed since the bombing of the famed gold-domed Shiite shrine in Samarra last month. And the situation will not get better until we bring our troops home.

Mr. Speaker, how many more innocent Iraqis, mothers, fathers and their children need to be killed before we realize that our policies in Iraq are not working?

How many more of our troops have to be killed before we bring them home?

Faiza and the rest of the Iraqi delegation know that it is time for our troops to leave. Nearly two-thirds of the American people share this belief. It is time for Congress to catch up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DREIER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will ap-

pear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. FOXX addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REVISIONS TO THE ALLOCATIONS AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES ESTABLISHED BY THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a revised table for the current level status report published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on February 1, 2006. As published, the table that compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2006 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees distributes the supplemental appropriations contained in the Defense appropriations act to the subcommittees that have jurisdiction over those matters. As revised, the table applies all supplemental appropriations to the subcommittee on Defense because they were contained in the regular Defense appropriations act rather than in a freestanding measure.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) suballocations as of November 2, 2005 (H. Rpt. 109-264)		Current level reflecting action completed as of January 27, 2006		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	17,088	18,691	17,031	18,747	- 57	56
Defense	403,280	372,696	393,131	406,132	- 10,149	33,436
Energy & Water Development	30,495	30,273	30,495	30,696	0	423

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) suballocations as of November 2, 2005 (H. Rpt. 109–264)		Current level reflecting action completed as of January 27, 2006		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Foreign Operations	20,937	25,080	20,937	25,213	0	133
Homeland Security	30,846	33,233	30,846	33,184	0	–49
Interior-Environment	26,159	27,500	26,159	28,760	0	1,260
Labor, HHS & Education	142,514	143,802	142,514	143,848	0	46
Legislative Branch	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,809	0	5
Military Quality of Life-Veterans Affairs	44,143	81,634	44,143	41,803	0	–39,831
Science-State-Justice-Commerce	57,854	58,856	57,854	58,537	0	–319
Transportation-Treasury-HUD-Judiciary-DC	65,900	120,837	66,518	121,433	618	596
Unassigned	0	430	0	0	0	–430
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	843,020	916,836	833,432	912,162	–9,588	–4,674

PEAK OIL PRODUCTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, this is a historic event for me personally because it was just one year ago this date that I first came to this floor to talk about the subject of peak oil. As a matter of fact, that subject was so new that when we were preparing to give that first talk, we were debating should we talk about the great rollover or should we talk about peak oil.

The great rollover refers to that peak of the curve when it rolls over and you start down the other side of that consumption curve, which is the availability curve of oil. We finally decided that the proper designation to use was "peak oil," and I guess that most other people who are talking about this subject have decided the same thing, because in this year, Mr. Speaker, just about everybody is talking about peak oil.

We looked at the statistics for last year and found that oil has increased about \$10 a barrel, about 52 or 53 last year, 62 or 63 this year. Gasoline, I think, was about \$2.05 last year. Now it is up and down a little, but \$2.35, \$2.45. Local stations where I live it is now \$2.45.

A couple of very interesting things have happened in this last year. Oh, I have another document here, Mr. Speaker, which is about another very historic event; and it was 50 years ago, the 8th of this month, and I am sorry that I didn't know that date last year or I would have tried to do my first Special Order on peak oil on the 8th of March, because it was just 50 years ago on the 8th of March that M. King Hubbert gave his very famous talk at the spring meeting of the Southern District of the Division of Production of the American Petroleum Institute, Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. And this was a startling article. It is now very historic. This was in 1956.

In that speech, he predicted that the United States would peak in its oil consumption in about 1970. He did that with words. He did that with graphs, and he showed the graphs of the use of

oil up to that time in 1956 and how much oil he thought that the United States would find and, therefore, when we would peak in oil production.

He was able to do this, Mr. Speaker, because he had watched the exploitation and exhaustion of individual oil fields, and he found that they all followed a very similar pattern. The oil production increased until it reached a maximum. That maximum production was, for most fields, about the halfway point of all the oil that you would get out of the field. And after reaching that maximum, no matter how vigorously you pumped that field, the production fell off steadily until at the end of the exhaustion of the field it reached a zero. And he theorized that if he knew how many individual fields there were in the United States, he could predict when the United States would peak in oil discovery.

This is a long paper with a lot of math in it. This wasn't just some intelligent guesses from looking at the data. He did a lot of mathematical analysis. Here is one of his graphs, for instance; and we have a larger one that we will show you in a minute. But this graph shows that he expected a peak about 1970. That was 14 years after he made this prediction.

So this tonight for me is a historic event because it is 1 year since I gave the first speech here on this subject. Since then I have given nine others. This will be the 10th since then and the 11th overall.

About the time I started this, 30 prominent members of our society, and let me put up a chart that shows that here for just a moment and then we will come back to two things that have happened in this year, which are really very interesting.

These numbers encouraged 30 prominent members of our society, including Boyden Gray and McFarland and Jim Woolsey and Frank Gaffney and 26 others, a number of retired four-star admirals and generals, to write a letter to the President saying, Mr. President, the fact that we have only 2 percent of the world's oil reserves and we consume 25 percent of the world's oil, and import about two-thirds of what we use, is a totally unacceptable national security risk; and, Mr. President, we have to do something about that.

□ 2000

I just want to show one chart here. Then I will introduce my colleague, and I will read a little paragraph from a recent report before doing that.

This is the curve that M. King Hubbert predicted in this article, reprinted here from 50 years ago, an article and a speech. The smooth green curve here was his prediction. The larger symbols, where the actual data points, and you see that right on target, we peaked in about 1970.

The red curve is the Soviet Union. They had a bit more oil than we. They peaked a little bit after us. Then they kind of fell apart when the Soviet Union dissolved, and they did not reach their potential. There will be a second little peak now, but they are nowhere near their former peak. They reached peak oil some time ago.

Mr. Speaker, in fact, I think 33 of the 45 countries in the world that produce oil have already passed their peak. Many others are at their peak or rapidly approaching it.

I want to read briefly from a new study, and this is one of the two really interesting things that have happened in the past year. One was a study by SAIC funded by the Department of Energy. I have some charts in a few moments that I will show, some of the comments that they made. There is another study that has just come out. Although this is not a brand-new study, the date on this study is September 2005. This is dated September 2005; but for some reason, it has not been released from the Pentagon.

This was done by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and I am going to read from it a little later. Ordinarily, I don't read, but I haven't had time to make charts of this. I think this is so interesting and so startling, and it just came out. Yesterday, I think, may have been the first day; and for most people today, this was the first day they could get a hold of it.

Mr. Speaker, let me read you something, from that article and this will introduce my colleague, WAYNE GILCHREST, who said he would be happy to come down and join me in this talk, if he could talk about global warming. I said, WAYNE, that is exactly what the Corps of Engineers was talking about.

Let me read what they said here: "Worldwide consumption of fossil fuels

and its coincident and environmental impact continues to grow." The Earth's endowment of natural resources are depleting at an alarming rate, exponentially faster than the biosphere's ability to replenish them.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind you that this is not an article from some environmental journal. This is from a report, which has kind of been kept under cover now since last September, just released. I think that it was inadvertently released, by the way. But now that it is out, you can get a copy of it. This was done by the Corps of Engineers. This is a U.S. Army publication. The Earth's endowment of natural resources are depleting at an alarming rate, exponentially faster than the biosphere's ability to replenish them. It took nature 100 million years to create the energy the world uses in 1 year. Fuel consumption affects the global climate with the production of greenhouse gases and localized production of acid rain, low-lying ozone, and smog.

Mr. Speaker, this is not from some environmental journal; this is from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mining and production of fuels destroy the ecosystems and biodiversity. The loss of habitat is leading to localized extinction of species. This reduction of biodiversity results in greater vulnerability of the planet to ecological stresses.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to digress for just a moment to note how wise this observation is. There may be a species that you don't think has much environmental impact; but when you lose that, you have lost a gene pool that for one reason or another we may need to go back to in the future.

I just want to give one little example of this in agriculture. To produce hybrid corn, you have to have male and female. You have to take the tassels, that is the male part of the corn. You have to take the tassels off the top parts of the stalks whose ears you want fertilized by the male from the other corn.

For many years they hired college students to go through and break the tassels off, always a chore because some came out later and you could not have a tassel here or there which was going to fertilize the other ears, the female part of the silk.

They discovered what they call a Texas male-sterile cytoplasm. When they put this gene in the corn, the male was sterile. They didn't have to go through the field and pull off these tassels. There was a blight, I think it was, that struck all plants that had the Texas male-sterile cytoplasm. We couldn't produce any hybrid corn the way we ordinarily produce it.

If it weren't for Hawaii, where we could go to produce two generations of corn, you see, we had to go back to the old gene pool that we were no longer using. We went back to that older gene pool, and they went to Hawaii where you could produce two crops of corn in 1 year.

Over the winter season, they produced two crops of corn so that we would have enough seed so that we could do the planting in this country, but still the seed was somewhat scarce and considerably more expensive. This reduction of biodiversity, they said, results in greater vulnerability of the plants to ecologic stress. If the gene pool is not there, you cannot go to that gene pool for more diversity.

Waste from nuclear power generation plants is accumulating, and no viable means exist to safely and effectively dispose of them. Current energy policies and consumption practices are not sustainable. They clearly limit, boy, this is quite a statement, they clearly limit and potentially eliminate options for future generations. Mr. Speaker, just think for a moment what they are saying. They clearly limit and potentially eliminate options for future generations.

Mr. GILCHREST, a discussion of climate change and global warming is perfectly appropriate and anticipated by this report from the Corps of Engineers.

I would yield to you, sir.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, just to support Dr. BARTLETT's assertions on peak oil that he has so eloquently and scientifically presented here on the House floor for about a year now, Mr. BARTLETT is looking at the security problems of peak oil, the economic viability problems with peak oil, and the environmental problems of peak oil. Dr. BARTLETT mentioned a report from the Army Corps of Engineers in which it says in part that we are using or burning in decades, in about the last 50 years, what we have used as far as fossil fuel, especially where oil is concerned, for our transportation needs that it took nature millions of years to lock up.

What does that mean? That means that we are releasing into the atmosphere greenhouse gases, in this case specifically carbon dioxide in a few short years, what took the geologic forces of the planet to take out of the atmosphere in millions of years. Is there a potential for climate disruption as a result of that scenario? The answer is yes.

Human beings, in the last century or so, or in the Industrial Age, have become a factor in the heat balance of the planet. Heretofore, the only factor that could contribute to the heat balance of the planet, the greenhouse effect of the planet, the warming, the cooling, the various cycles, the storm cycles of the planet, were natural geologic forces. The oceans, the land mass, the tectonic plates, volcanoes, those kinds of massive, natural geologic forces have shaped the way the planet looks today.

What we are seeing, and what Mr. BARTLETT is talking about in his discussions on energy usage, is that in the

latter part of the Industrial Revolution, human beings and their activities are a geologic force, because we are putting into the atmosphere in decades what it took the natural forces millions of years to lock up. We human beings, in our activity, are a geologic force affecting the climate, affecting the atmosphere.

If we went back to James Watt in 1769, we would see through various scientific methods that there was about 280 parts per million of CO₂ in the atmosphere, 1769. About 100 years later, 100 years after that, 1895, partly because of natural warming, the climate has been warming since the Ice Age, there were 290 parts per million, 100 years after James Watt discovered the steam engine; and we know that the steam engine enabled us to burn coal in greater abundance than we had prior to that.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield for just a moment, I would like to note that during the Christmas break, because I am a senior member of the Science Committee, I went down to Antarctica to our experiment station down there at the South Pole. That is about as far away as you can get from any factory that is burning fossil fuels. The CO₂ you measure there is going to be probably lower than the CO₂ any place else; and it will fairly represent the base for CO₂ increase, and they will give you a chart there, they have now been following this, charting this for a number of years. They will give you a chart which shows exactly what you said, that the CO₂ is rapidly increasing.

They have done corings of the ice pack there, and it goes back for tens of thousands of years. It is a desert down there with about 2 inches of precipitation a year, but it has been accumulating so long that the ice is almost 2 miles thick in the middle of the continent, up about 10,000 feet.

When we go back to those corings, they can find the CO₂ level of the atmosphere, because ice is totally impervious to CO₂, and it is trapped there. They can find the level of CO₂ in the atmosphere, and they can judge from the pollen and so forth what the temperature of the Earth must have been, because there was more growth.

They have found that every time in the past that there was an increase in temperature this was accompanied by an increase in carbon dioxide. You are exactly right. They have now been measuring this, I think, in the best place of the Earth to measure it. That is at the South Pole, which is as far as you can get away from any place where they are burning fossil fuels.

I thought this would be interesting. It would just emphasize what you have been saying that the CO₂ is increasing in our atmosphere.

I yield back to you again, sir.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BARTLETT and I a few years ago traveled together to the Antarctic to

McMurdo Station and the South Pole. It is a fascinating, majestic place, a little harsh, but nature in the raw seldom mild.

I will say it is an arduous trek, even in this day and age, to Antarctica. I want to compliment the gentleman for taking a second trip down there.

I will briefly conclude on the correlation of increase in CO₂ in the atmosphere that has a direct effect on the heat balance of the planet. In the first 100 years of the Industrial Revolution, CO₂ increased by about 10 points, 280 parts per million, to 290 parts per million. If you look at the third generation of the Industrial Revolution, which ends with us, about 100 years from 1890, the latest calculation in 2003 was 370 parts per million.

That is increasing. Look at the last 100 years of increasing CO₂, which is 100 parts per million increase.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield again, you are talking about this exponential increase. It reminded me of a very interesting and startling statistic.

Up until the Carter years, every decade, the Earth used as much oil as had been used in all of previous history. That slowed down after the crash of the 1970s and so forth. Up until then, each decade, we used as much oil as had been used in all of previous history. What that meant was that when you had used half of all the oil in the world, that just 10 years of oil would remain.

□ 2015

Now we are better than that today, because we have slowed down. I am going to read you some numbers in a few minutes from this report from the Corps of Engineers.

But you were talking about exponential increase, and this was a startling example of exponential increase, and fortunately, we are more efficient today and we have slowed down, or we would be in bigger trouble than we are. May the gentleman continue?

Mr. GILCHREST. I would agree with the gentleman, we continue with a sense of urgency. We should continue with a sense of urgency, that efficiency is one of the components to stave off a really very difficult economic time period if we do not find alternatives to fossil fuel.

One last item about the chronology of increasing CO₂. As CO₂ increases, the temperature of the planet and the corresponding manner has also increased. And if you look at the increases in CO₂, they cannot be shown with natural influences of the planet.

When you take a mathematical calculation as to the cycles of CO₂ in the atmosphere and where it comes from, the natural process will add, and has been adding CO₂, over the last 10,000 years. In a corresponding way, the temperature of the planet has continued to increase over the last 10,000 years.

But if you take the amount of CO₂ with the natural influences, it does not

account for the dramatic increase in CO₂ that we have seen over the last 100 years. And so if we are looking at environmental conditions, energy independence, economic viability with a positive alternative energy source, there is a sense of urgency that I think Congressman BARTLETT has brought to this House and to the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for yielding.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Thank you very much. I appreciate you coming down and joining us.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to come back again to this very historic document, this speech that was given by M. King Hubbert, just 50 years and a few days ago, and because this is so important, Mr. Speaker, I would like to place this in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. Speaker, I want to return to these numbers here, the 2 percent of world oil reserves, the 25 percent of the world's oil which we use, and the roughly two-thirds which we import. I want to look at a couple of other numbers here.

We produce 8 percent of the world's oil. And we do that from only 2 percent of the reserves. What that means is we are pumping our oil pretty quickly. In a couple of minutes, I am going to read you a statement from this report from the Corps of Engineers, it startled me when I read it, that talks about relationship here.

We represent a little less actually than 5 percent of the population of the world. And I want to read something else here from this report, from the Corps of Engineers. It is understood a subheading called "Security."

You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that it was security that these 30 people wrote to the President about, national security. "In an age of terrorism, combustible and explosive fuels along with potential weapons-grade nuclear materials create security risks. The United States currently has 5 percent of the world's population, but uses 25 percent of the world's annual energy production.

"This disproportionate consumption of energy relative to global consumption causes loss of the world's good will."

You need to think about what they are saying for a moment. A summer ago, I was in Europe on a trip visiting the major shipyards there. And at one of the events, one of the Europeans mentioned to me, you mean gas is still only \$2 a gallon in your country, it was about \$2.05, still \$2 a gallon in your country?

His tone was somewhere between anger and disdain. And I thought of that comment when I read this statement. "Causes loss of the world's good will and provided a context for potential military conflicts at the cost of lives, money, and political capital. A more equitable distribution of resources is in our best interest for a peaceful future."

That is a very wise observation, I think, Mr. Speaker. What they are say-

ing is that our inappropriate use of these resources, only 5 percent, actually less than 5 percent of the world's population, one person out of 22, using 25 percent of the world's energy has not gone unnoticed. And they note here that it causes a loss of the world's good will.

So in addition to providing for our national security, by freeing ourselves from our dependence on foreign oil, it will increase the good will that the United States has in the world, is what they are saying here, and I think that is correct, Mr. Speaker.

There were two things that happened in this past year that confirmed my concerns. And by the way, I need to say this evening, Mr. Speaker, what I say every time I speak about this, and that is that I hope I am wrong. I hope that all of these experts, I hope that this study by the Corps of Engineers is wrong. I hope the Hirsch report is wrong, because if they are not wrong, and if I am not wrong, I think we are in for a very bumpy ride as we transition from the fossil fuels to the renewables.

Two things happened in this last year. One was this study that was done last September, dated then, but just came out now. You have to wonder a little, Mr. Speaker, why it was kind of kept under wraps for this long.

And the other thing that came out was a study funded by the Department of Energy done by the very prestigious SAIC organization. Dr. Robert Hirsch, was the principal investigator on this, and it is generally called the Hirsch report.

If you do a Google search, you can find the Hirsch report. Here are some comments from their report. The peaking of world oil production presents the United States and the world with an unprecedented risk management problem. As peaking is approached, liquid fuel prices and price volatility will increase dramatically, and without timely mitigation, the economic, social and politically costs will be unprecedented.

Let me read now, while that is up there, a quote from this report by the Corps of Engineers. "The days of inexpensive, convenient, abundant energy resources are quickly drawing to a close." When I read that, Mr. Speaker, I was reminded of an introductory sentence in a report by Matt Savinar, that you can find if you do a Google search for peak oil, and then click on Matt Savinar.

And the first little sentence of his report says, "Dear reader, civilization as we know it is coming to an end soon." My wife read that and said the guy is an idiot, I am not going to read any further, and I said, please reserve judgment and read on.

And she did. And by the time she finished reading it, she was genuinely frightened. If you will click on Matt Savinar, you will get about 11 pages. If you then click on page 2, you will then get another 33 pages. That is well worth doing. Because there he discusses all of the potential alternatives

and the pluses and minuses of these alternatives.

Matt Savinar, Mr. Speaker, may be audacious, but he is not an idiot. Domestic natural gas production, reading again from the Corps of Engineers study, and listen to these numbers. They are striking and frightening. Domestic natural gas production peaked in 1973. The proved domestic reserve lifetime for natural gas at current consumption rates is, what do you think? Is about 8.4 years.

Maybe that is why gas is \$6, \$7, it has been \$12 and \$14 for 1,000 cubic feet. The proved world reserve lifetime for natural gas is about 40 years, but will follow a traditional rise to a peak and then a rapid decline, like the curve that we saw a few minutes ago for oil.

Domestic, that is the United States oil production, peaked in 1970 and continues to decline. In spite of feverish drilling in the 1980s and in spite of Prudhoe Bay, it continues to decline.

Now this is a number, in this next sentence, which shocked me, but I saw it twice in their report, so I am guessing it is not a typo. Proved domestic reserve lifetime for oil is about 3.4 years.

Now that gets us back to that we have only 2 percent, we are producing 8 percent of the world's oil. We are really good at pumping oil. We have been so good at pumping oil, we have drilled, by the way, 530,000 oil wells in this country.

Saudi Arabia has roughly 400, Iraq has maybe 300. We are really good at pumping oil. The Corps of Engineers say that we have 3.4 years remaining. World oil production is at or near its peak. They believe we are either at peak oil or very near peak oil.

And current world demand exceeds the supply, and that is why oil is \$62 a barrel today rather than the \$10 a barrel it was a relatively few years ago. Saudi Arabia is considered the bellwether nation for oil production. And it has not increased production since April 2003.

A few months ago, the Saudi Arabia oil sheik was over in our country talking to the President. And you may have noticed from the news that he did not, I think the proper verb is could not, promise the President that the Saudis would increase oil production.

One of the current experts in this area is Matt Simmons, who runs one of the largest, if not the largest energy investment bank in the world, personal energy advisor to the President, I think in both of his campaigns. And Matt Simmons had gone to Saudi Arabia, gone to the library, gone through a great deal of material there, and he has written a book with the interesting title, *Twilight in the Desert*.

He believes, as the Corps of Engineers believes, that the Saudis have probably reached their maximum oil production. The great oil field, the granddaddy of all oil fields, Garwar, probably reached its peak production several years ago.

After peak production, supply no longer meets demand. Prices and com-

petition increase. World proved reserve lifetime for oil is about 41 years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is not 41 years at current use rates and then you fall off a cliff. We are going to follow that traditional bell curve, the curve that the United States has been following. We are well down the other side of Hubbert's Peak now, we are going to follow that curve.

There will still be a lot of oil available 40 years from now, but in greatly reduced amounts, and probably by the end of the century, we will have gone through or very close to being through the age of oil.

Most of this they say, of the oil for this 41 years, is that declining availability. Our current throw-away nuclear cycle, and here is another number that surprised me, our current throw-away nuclear cycle will consume the world reserve of low cost uranium in about 20 years.

That, Mr. Speaker, is at current use rates. If we build more nuclear power plants, the use rate will go up and it will last less than that. That does not mean that we cannot have nuclear power 25 years from now, what it does mean is it is going to cost more, and we are probably going to have to go to breeder reactors. France and Japan are already doing that, so it is not like we would be plowing new ground.

Unless we dramatically change our consumption practices, the earth's finite resources of petroleum and natural gas will become depleted in this industry.

I think there may be a little at the end of the century, but it is going to be a very small amount compared to what we are now pumping.

□ 2030

We may, Mr. Speaker, long before that, decide that it is really not very bright to burn this gas and oil you remember which is the feed stock for a very important petrochemical industry.

We really live in a plastic world. And if you look around you and see how much of your automobile, how much of your office, how much equipment you buy is made from oil, it is just everywhere.

Coal supplies may last into the next century. If we can find that coal chart, I would like to look at that. Coal supplies may last into the next century depending on technology and consumption trends as it starts to replace oil and natural gas. This is a very correct statement. It may last into the next century, but only if you keep using at current use rates. It will last 250 years with current use rates. You see on the abscissa here, 250 years. But if you increase the use of oil just 2 percent, that is not much, if you increase the use just 2 percent, it reduces the supply to 85 years.

When Albert Einstein was asked after the discovery of nuclear energy and the detonation of the nuclear bombs, Dr. Einstein, what will be the next big en-

ergy discovery in the world? And he says, it is already discovered. The most powerful force in the universe is the power of compound interest. That is exponential growth. Just 2 percent exponential growth doubles in 35 years. And that reduces the 250 years with no growth to only 85 years with 2 percent growth; and then when you recognize that much of the use that you will have to make of that energy cannot just be coal. We will have to do in our country, and the world will have to do, what Hitler was forced to do in World War II and that is to make oil and gas from coal; and the technology for doing both of those is readily apparent.

As a little boy, we did not have electricity in our house until I was near a teenager, and we used what was universally known then as coal oil lamps. And after other people were calling them kerosene lamps, we still called them coal oil lamps because the oil used in the original lamps, the oil that replaced whale oil, saved the whales, thank goodness, when we learned to get oil from coal, was called coal oil.

When you use enough energy to convert the coal into an oil or a gas so you can use it, now it is shrunk to just 50 years. So their statement that it may last depending upon use is a very correct statement.

They say we must act now to develop the technology and infrastructure necessary to transition to other energy sources. Policy changes, leap-ahead technology, breakthroughs, cultural changes, and significant investment are requisite for this new energy future.

Time is essential to enact these changes. The process should begin now. Just back for a moment to the Hirsch report. That is not what they said. What the Hirsch report said, and I do not have those charts with me, they said unless you start 20 years before peak oil, there are going to be meaningful economic consequences.

Here are some other quotes from the Hirsch report. World oil peaking is going to happen. The study by the Corps of Engineers says that, in other words, it is not "if," it is "when"; and they believe that it is now or very shortly in the future. World production of conventional oil will reach a maximum and decline thereafter. That maximum is called the peak.

A number of competent forecasters project peaking within a decade. And now to that list has been added the Army Corps of Engineers. Others contend it will occur later, few in this category. Prediction of the peaking is extremely difficult because of geological complexities, measurement problems, pricing variations, demand elasticity, and political influences. Peaking will happen, but the timing is uncertain.

Oil peaking presents a unique challenge. This is a startling statement. The world has never faced a problem like this. Maybe that is why our government has not claimed ownership of either the Hirsch report or the study

by the Corps of Engineers. As a matter of fact, they have asked for a new study. The results of these are so startling, Mr. Speaker, and they indicate that we should have a number of years ago begun addressing this problem, and to make sure that we need to invest time, energy, and money and so forth that is going to be required if we are going to make this transition.

I understand the desire of the administration to make sure that this is real so that now they have commissioned another study by the National Petroleum Council. If they are looking at the same data these other two studies looked at, they should reach the same conclusion. It is not like the Department of Defense is not doing anything, because the Department of Defense Under Secretary for Acquisition Technology and Logistics and the Office of Force Transformations is sponsoring a new interagency monthly series of seminars entitled "Energy, A Conversation About Our National Addiction." And they are borrowing the President's word from his speech when he said we are "addicted" to oil.

By the way, recovering from addiction to most things requires some trauma, and I think that there will be sufficient trauma here in breaking our addiction to oil. The Department of Defense is the single largest buyer of fuel in the United States, so I am really glad that they have initiated this series of seminars. The first speaker is Jim Woolsey, and I think the second month I will be the speaker at this series of discussions.

Back to comments, and again I apologize for reading, but I have not had a chance to make charts, and these are such significant comments because the Hirsch report said, and it has been out for several months now, and we have been saying this, Mr. Speaker, this is now the 11th time that I have come to the floor to talk about peak oil. A year ago I was kind of a lone voice. As I mentioned, we were debating should we call it "peak oil" or the "great rollover." But since then, peak oil has found its place in the common jargon and many people are talking about it, and I am really pleased that these two major studies are saying the same thing that we thought the evidence was saying when we started doing these floor speeches a year ago.

Our best options for meeting future energy requirements are energy efficiency and renewable resources. Energy efficiency is the least expensive, most readily available and environmentally friendly way to stretch our current energy supplies. The oil you do not use is the cheapest oil you can buy. For efficiency and renewables, the intangible and hard to quantify benefits such as reduced pollution and increased security yield indisputable economic value.

They have a little subtitle in their report called "Petroleum" and they say: "Historically, no other energy source equals oil's intrinsic qualities of

extractability," poke a hole in the ground and it came gushing out in many places, "transportability," put it in a pipeline and move it hundreds of thousands of miles. Put it in a truck and carry it over the road. Put it in a tanker and carry it across the ocean.

"Transportability. Versatility." How many different ways do we use oil? To heat our homes, to cool our homes, to run our cars, to run our ships.

How many different way do we use it? The qualities that enabled oil to take over from coal as the frontline energy source for the industrialized world in the middle of the 20th century are as relevant today as they were then. Oil's many advantages provide 1.3 to about 2.5 times more economic value per Btu than coal. Currently, they say in the report there is no viable substitute for petroleum. Let me read that again.

This is the Corps of Engineers. Currently, there is no viable substitute for petroleum, and petroleum has probably reached its maximum production. It will hold at about this level for about awhile, and then it will inevitably taper off. It will become smaller and smaller as we go through the years.

In summary, they say, the outlook for petroleum is not good. This especially applies to conventional oil which has been the lowest cost resource. Production peaks for non-OPEC conventional oil are at hand. Many nations have already passed their peak and are now producing at peak or below peak capacity.

The next chart shows where we have gotten our oil from in our country. Now, M. King Hubbert's prediction was for the lower 48. And the curve has followed exactly what he said for the lower 48. If we take out Alaska, Prudhoe Bay, you see that it peaked in 1970 and then fell off. Now we found a lot of oil in Prudhoe Bay at Dead Horse. There is a 4-foot pipeline there. I have been there at the beginning of that 4-foot pipeline, that has for a number of years been producing about a fourth of all of our domestic oil. But notice that that caused only a blip in the slide down the other side of Hubbert's Peak.

The next chart shows a stylized curve. By the way, you can make this curve as steep as you want by simply changing the dimensions on the ordinate and the abscissa. This is a 2 percent growth rate. We know that because in 35 years it doubles. And you see the little yellow there which represents the shortfall if we are at that point. I believe we are, I hope we are not, but I believe we are at that point. And this represents the shortfall that will occur over the next 35 years. Notice that the problem occurs before peaking, before you actually reach the peak. The demand curve has deviated from the supply curve.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to have any energy to invest in renewables, in alternatives, we are going to have to have a pretty massive program of conservation because today there is

no surplus energy to invest. If there was any surplus energy, oil wouldn't be \$62 a barrel.

The next chart looks back through history and that is a really interesting chart and the Corps of Engineers talked a little about this. This shows only 400 years of 5,000 years of recorded history, but it kind of puts in perspective where we are. The little brown hump on the bottom there is the Industrial Revolution that began with wood. We learned to make steel with wood. We denuded the mountains of New England. More forest today in New Hampshire than there was at the Revolutionary War. We denuded many of the hills, the mountains there to send charcoal to England to make coal.

Catocin Furnace just up the road here near Emmitsburg, near Thurmont in Emmitsburg, is a little furnace where they denuded the hills there in northern Maryland to make steel there. Then you see what happened to the Industrial Revolution when we found coal. But look what happened when we found gas and oil. That is the red curve. Going on this scale, and this is only 400 years of our 5,000 years of recorded history, on this scale going almost straight up, you notice there at the top of it what happened in the seventies. It really made a difference.

Remember I noted that up until the Carter years every decade we were using as much energy as we had used in all of previous history. That is on the steep part of this curve. We now have broken away from that, thanks to a lot of energy efficiency. Your air conditioner today may be two or three times as efficient as it was in the seventies. The similar thing for your refrigerator. We really are very much better today at efficiency than we were then. By the way, that is one of the things that we ought to be exporting from our country because much of the developing world is using oil energy very inefficiently.

□ 2045

For now, about 150 years we have been in what you call the age of oil, and another 100 to 150 years, the report by the Corps of Engineers says maybe less, we will be through the age of oil. What does that mean?

I started thinking about this subject probably 40 years ago. I guess it is the scientist in me. I knew that fossil fuels could not be forever, and I asked myself the question, what does that mean? Do we have 10 years remaining? Do we have 100 years remaining? Do we have 1,000 years remaining? I had no idea when I started looking into this what the dimensions of this problem were.

If you can think about this, Mr. Speaker, and where we are and where we come from, for 5,000 years of recorded history, the world's population was somewhere between a half billion and a billion people, and then we hit oil. And not only did the economy grow, represented here on the ordinate by quadrillion Btus, not only did we use ever increasing amounts of energy,

but boy, did our population spurt. If we had an ordinate on the other side with population curve on it, it would follow. It would pretty faithfully follow this increase in energy production.

Once we are through the age of oil, and we will one day be through the age of oil, and thinking about this, I often think about my father, who was a little boy in Kentucky. He remembered the first one-cylinder gasoline engine that came into Lincoln County, Kentucky. He died in 1985. He lived within a score of years, roughly halfway, through the age of oil.

What is the carrying capacity of the earth minus this incredible resource we have in gas and oil? I want to, for a moment, give you a couple of illustrations of how important this gas and oil has been to our life and our economy.

Just 1 barrel of oil, the refined product you can buy now, is just a little over \$100. Forty-two gallons, a little over \$100 at a pump will buy you the work output of 12 people working all year for you in manual labor, and you buy it for \$100. To give some sense, if this is probably correct, reflect on how far a gallon of diesel or gasoline, and I was drinking a little bottle of water last evening and drove by a service station and noted the \$2.45 gas, and I paid more for my bottle of water than for that in the grocery store. So gasoline is still cheaper than water.

But reflect on how far that little gallon of gas takes your car or your SUV and how long it would take you to pull it through. Now, I drive a Prius. I get about 50 miles per gallon, but it would take me a long time to pull my Prius 50 miles. I could get it there with a come-along and hooking to the guard-rail or tree, but it would take me a long time.

Another little indication of the incredible quality of these fossil fuels is electricity. If I work really hard at manual labor all day long, I can get more mechanical work out of an electric motor for less than 25 cents worth of electricity. That may be humbling to recognize that I am worth in terms of manual labor less than 25 cents a day, as compared to the energy we can get from fossil fuels.

Future historians, after the age of oil, may very well wonder how we could have done this, how we could have found this incredible resource, one barrel of which provides you the work output of 12 people working for you all year long, incredible wealth, how we could have found this and not have stood back and asked ourselves the question, what are we going to do with this? How could we get the most good to the most people for the longest time out of this enormous wealth that we found under the ground? But that is not what we did. Like children that found the cookie jar, we just pigged out. I wonder what future generations will say about us.

Well, our time is running out, and there are so many other things I would like to talk about. Let us look at the

chart that says where we go to now, and we will transition ultimately, Mr. Speaker, to renewables. Geology will demand it. We either do it because we are running out of readily available, high quality gas and oil, or we do it on our schedule which will be a kinder, gentler schedule.

These are the alternatives. We have some finite resources: the tar sands, the oil shales, the coal. We talked about coal. Nuclear, light water reactors, feeder reactors, fusion. If we ever get to fusion, we are home free; low odds, I think. These will only tide us over for a while. Then true renewables, which now represent, as the next chart shows us, tiny percentages of our total energy production.

We are very much like a young couple that has gotten married and their grandparents have died and they have got a big inheritance and they have established a lavish lifestyle where 85 percent of the money they spend comes from their grandparents' inheritance, and only 15 percent from their work. They look at the reserves and their inheritance and how much they are spending, and it is going to run out. So they have got to do one of two things. Either they have got to make some more money if they want to continue that lifestyle, or they are going to have to change that lifestyle. That is exactly where we are.

I use those numbers because 85 percent of our current energy use comes from coal, petroleum and natural gas, and these are not all renewables, by the way. They are alternatives. Nuclear is a bit more than half. Other people may have only 6 percent for the renewables. This chart uses seven. These renewables, seven are blown up, and you see that the biggest contributor there is conventional hydro. It is not going to grow in our world. Wood, that is, the paper industry and timber industry, wisely using a waste product, and then solar, winds, agricultural, geothermal, alcohol from fuel is part of agricultural, and energy from waste, that is a big one that should grow and could grow.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to transition to these, and we will, I shouldn't say if. We are going to. We are going to transition, but if we are going to do that as painlessly as possible, we need today a very aggressive program. Time is running out. The Hirsch report says that. The study by the Corps of Engineers says that. Common sense says that. If we are at peak oil, where is the energy going to come from to invest in the alternative?

We need a program, I believe, Mr. Speaker, that has the dimensions of putting a man on the moon and the urgency of the Manhattan project. I think it can be very challenging. I think Americans will rise to the challenge. I think Americans will feel good about victory gardens, about getting cars that have high mileage, about two and three going together in a car. Life is so easy today that I think Ameri-

cans would be challenged, that they would feel really good about making a contribution.

What we need, Mr. Speaker, is a national commitment to a program that has the commitment of putting a man on the moon and the urgency of the Manhattan project. If we do that, Mr. Speaker, I think we can have a relatively smooth transition and Americans feel good about their contribution.

GULF COAST DISASTER RECOVERY CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DRAKE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. MELANCON. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to be here tonight. With the recent events that have occurred over the past seven, eight months, since Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma have hit the gulf coast of the United States, in the recent week, a group of us got together, and we have set up the Gulf Coast Disaster Recovery Caucus to basically try to make sure that this Congress and America and this administration do not forget the disaster and the catastrophe that has occurred and inundated people all along the gulf coast.

It is not just a New Orleans thing. It is Louisiana, across the entire breadth of the State. It is Mississippi, across the entire coastal area. It is Alabama, it is Texas and it is Florida, on the west coast this time.

I look at the news articles and such. I have had some concerns with some of the statements that have been made in the past about being below sea level, the honesty and the integrity of elected officials in Louisiana. It really bothers me because I do not see the monies, the \$85 or \$87 billion that have been attested to be sent to the gulf coast in the hands of the people that need it, in the hands of the victims. There has been billions of dollars that have gone around that are somewhere between Washington, D.C., and the gulf coast of the United States, and I can tell you, it has not gotten to the people that are in need.

If you look at some of the instances of what is going on, parish governments that want to retain their own contractors cannot get what the cost of the Corps of Engineers and FEMA are paying to their contractors, and it is believed on best information that that price may be double to triple what is being paid by the local contractor, by the local government who is doing the job faster, better, and apparently, we believe, if we can ever get the numbers, more efficiently.

\$4.2 billion has just been approved to gravel a 172-acre parking lot for mobile homes in Hope, Arkansas. Now, that goes on top of the \$25,000 a month paid to the city of Hope, Arkansas, and I am

glad for the city of Hope, Arkansas, because if it is like rural American towns, it needs every dime of income it can use to sustain itself. But we have got over 11,000 trailers that are stationed there, 450 miles to the closest disaster parish or county, and there is 11,000 trailers up there that FEMA tells us they cannot put in a flood zone.

Well, the hurricane does not hit in the mountains. The hurricane does not hit in the desert. The hurricane hits along the coastal areas of this United States, and that is what these hurricanes have done.

They put up this morgue, a temporary morgue, FEMA did, in Coralville, Louisiana, \$17 million, and now it is abandoned. \$5.2 million, this was really nice, was spent getting a contract to a contractor that did not exist, and if it would not have been for the Justice Department seeing that these folks were cashing checks for \$10,000 at a time, that they bought a brand new mobile home and three brand new automobiles, then we would still probably be out about \$5.2 million. Then when they started to doing the work, it had to be turned over to the fire department and another contractor to get the job done.

Congressman PICKERING told me today, and I think I recall it is either 90 or 95 percent of all the moneys are being contracted for debris removal and cleanup in Mississippi is going to contractors from outside the State. I can tell you, I get calls daily in my offices from people that are local that have been trying to get jobs, and then those that seem to be able to get some work, which is the bottom tier, are waiting months for their money.

I have one contractor that has been waiting for \$50 million because the FEMA people or the State advanced the parish in which they are working some moneys right after the storm, about \$30 million. This contractor is not getting his money, and in good faith, he has been working since day one, and has not gotten his money to pay his people and to run his company because the State and FEMA say that the parish that he is working in has not accounted for every dime.

□ 2100

And yet they have assured, the State and the contractor can document that he has not received a nickel from the parish, yet he is held up. There is another contractor across the river in Plaquemines Parish; they are to the tune of \$6 million waiting. I have a guy in my hometown that is a very small company, he is waiting on about \$150,000. And let me tell you, for a little, small independent guy like that, that is crushing him. That is killing him.

After the Florida hurricanes, three of them a year and a half ago, under section 32, the Department of Agriculture invoked section 32 of Ag Stabilization Act of 1935 and allowed the Secretary at his discretion to start reimbursing

and helping those farmers that were in the category covered by section 32 to give them disaster assistance and get them back working.

On October 28, the Department of Agriculture finally invoked section 32. That is 2 months afterward. And to this day, the \$250 million that they allowed, out of 780 in the account that has been appropriated for this year, zero has hit the ground in any one of the States that was impacted by any of these hurricanes. No disbursement whatsoever.

The caucus was set up in hopes of doing several things. One is making sure that the people that lived and worked and want to return to their homes will have that opportunity; to make sure that we provide and that this government provides for the safety of these people, protecting their communities, so they can rebuild their families, their homes and their businesses and trying to provide housing and rebuilding and repairing those houses so people can return home.

We need to get the economy back up. We need to create jobs and rejuvenate the entire coastal region, from Galveston Bay to Mobile Bay and all around down in the Tampa area where Wilma hit.

Health care is nonexistent for those that need it in the Orleans area. If you have a broken arm and you need surgery, you better get to another city. If you have cancer, you better get to another city. If you have anything that requires long-term health care, you better get to another city, because health care is in jeopardy in south Louisiana.

The doctors are like any other businessmen, they have to make a living. They cannot make a living if the customers or the clients or the patients, however you want to refer to them, are not back. And the hospitals can't keep themselves running when people are coming to them with injuries with no hospitalization coverage and they are required to take these people into the hospital to take care of them. And then, of course, when they are hurt, to give them a bed, which becomes a free bed. And you have hospitals that have used every dollar of their reserves and are getting ready to fold up and go under.

Education: families won't bring their kids back unless there are schools to attend. We have tried and we are trying. In Chalmette, they have the school system back up very quickly. Of an 8,000 student population, there was 800 the first day. They are hopeful the folks will come back. But one school has pre-K through high school, and they are working with what little they have.

We need to make sure that we respond to the Americans that have been injured, that we do everything in our power. If we can rebuild infrastructure in Iraq, schools, mosques, public buildings, private facilities, spend \$100 million on a marsh area to bring it back to life, then surely we can spend some of

our money and these taxpayers' money to help them get back on their feet.

The people in my district, the people of the gulf coast are not looking for a handout. They are just looking for a helping hand, and this government owes those folks that.

Madam Speaker, I yield time to Mr. JEFFERSON first.

Mr. JEFFERSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding. Madam Speaker, we, as we talk about conditions in Louisiana and Mississippi tonight, we don't want this Congress or the people of America to believe that we are ungrateful for the help that we have already received. We are deeply grateful for it. We appreciate it immensely, and it has been a huge help to our people.

But I think what is important to note is that the disaster that we were stricken with is so immense, so pervasive, so once-in-a-lifetime historic, that there is just so much to be done over such a long time to restore opportunity for people to have a chance to reclaim their lives.

So I want to start out by just talking a little bit so people can better understand the dimensions of our problem. If you can imagine that in your city, if your city were ours, and just to talk about New Orleans a minute, a city of 480,000-or-so people, and you woke up one morning and 80 percent of your city was underwater. Eighty percent of your schools, of your hospitals, of your playgrounds, of your homes, of your businesses were all underwater, and that the water didn't recede in a few hours or a few days or even a few weeks. It stayed there for several weeks. And it wasn't just a little water in your house, ordinarily it was 4 feet, 5 feet, 6 feet, and sometimes more than that, over the roof.

This happened in Orleans Parish, and it happened in St. Bernard Parish, where the whole place was obliterated. And it happened in Plaquemines Parish as well. And imagine that 1,000 or 2,600 of your people died from this storm and that another thousand are still missing and no one knows where they are, and families are still searching for them. Imagine that if you were in Mississippi that 200-or-so people lost their lives.

Imagine that if you counted up all the houses that were destroyed in Louisiana and this happened to you, there would be 220,000 houses destroyed, and about 61,000 in Mississippi, and that your people were trying desperately to get back home. They were looking for temporary quarters, and they were willing to live in FEMA trailers or wherever they could find a temporary abode, and there were 98,000. That is how many there are in Louisiana looking for a trailer now, and fewer than half of those requests have been filled. In Mississippi, some number in the 30,000 range were involved, and most of those have been filled.

Imagine if you had been waiting for electricity for your neighborhood for now 6 months and you didn't have it, for the most part. In Orleans Parish, a

little better than half of our folks have their places connected for electricity. A little better than that in Mississippi, but in our place it isn't true. Imagine if you were trying to figure how could you get your hands around your problem, build back your house, get yourself back together and your insurance company wasn't cooperating and they were denying claims left and right, and saying that your homeowner's policy didn't apply. If you didn't have flood insurance, then you had nothing. If you had flood insurance, then you had limits that would be much lower than would ordinarily be expected to be useful to help you build back.

Imagine you were counting on your government, FEMA, to come forth and give you some direction as to how you could build back your place, to what level you had to build back safely, and FEMA had not even given you preliminary elevations that you could use. Imagine if you now were paying rent in one place or a house note somewhere and had a house note to pay in Orleans Parish and you could not get back in your place to live and your bank was calling you at your homestead, your mortgage company saying we cannot carry this anymore; you have to figure out some way to pay it.

Imagine you wanted to get back home, and you had 5,000 hospital beds when you left, a hospital bed count, and now you only had a few hundred and you were worried about your family and your children getting back and having a place to go if they got sick or hurt or needed to see a physician. And all the physicians, a great number of them, are out of town, somewhere else themselves, victims of trying to make the place work.

Imagine if your city had, at the end of the storm, no tax base and your school board had no tax base, and your schools weren't open. That is the situation that you find yourself in not only the day after the storm or the week after the storm or a few months after, but now 6 months after. And not a whole lot has changed because the problems are just so complex and so large and so enduring.

Now, these are not problems that are going to go away overnight. Our country needs to know this. Our friends need to know that all that we have done so far is to start to address these issues, to make down payments on certain aspects of it, but it will be years and years and years before we actually get this done.

Now, imagine also that you were trying to figure how you could avoid having this ever happen to you again and you were looking for a way to secure yourself, and you knew that it would take a real commitment for hurricane protection measures to be taken. And you had taken a trip, as I have, to the Netherlands, other parts of the world, and you had looked around to see what people had done to secure themselves against hurricanes and storms. And you found out that this was technically

possible; that in the Netherlands people are living and have lived for 53 years, since their last calamity with a storm there that drowned their people.

For 53 years they have lived with a system of barriers and canals and pumping stations and dikes, as they call them, we call them levees, and dunes and all the rest; an integrated system of water management for flood protection. And they have done this for 53 years now without an incident that has required them to have any loss of life or property. They have spent \$18 billion over a long period of time to provide this security, and they were an economy of \$485 billion.

In our country, we haven't yet made a decision to support a system in our part of the world that might cost \$30 billion, \$40 billion, in an economy that is not \$485 billion, like theirs was, but is \$12.2 trillion, the largest economy in the whole world. Twenty percent of the world's wealth in our country and we haven't been able to make a decision to step up and find a way to use the technology that already exists to support our people and to make them safe over time and to avoid large expenditures in the future.

Because we all know one thing for sure: that while there may not be another terrorist attack on our shores, we may find a way to prevent that, there is no way to prevent these storms that are brewing in the Gulf of Mexico and that are coming more frequently, more ferocious than ever before, and that will be with us for years to come. We can secure ourselves against these storms if we build the coastal barrier protections that we need and if we build our wetlands back and our coastlines back, so that when these storms come, as ferocious as they may be, by the time they reach our population centers, they will be tamped down enough such that they can be handled by a levee system and other flood protection systems that are in place.

So we have made a lot of progress, but there is a great deal for us to do. And we are here tonight to highlight for the people of our country how much there is to be done and to ask them to stand with us and stay with us over this long period of time because it is going to take years and years to bring our people back.

And, look, folks aren't asking for our government to take care of them forever. They know, though, that they can't do this by themselves. Because no one has seen this kind of damage before in this country. It is a catastrophe beyond imagination. It has never happened anywhere on the face of America ever before to this extent, to this dimension.

So we are saying, give us a chance to help ourselves. Let us get back into our home places. Let us get back to the places we live and to the places that we want to live. Recognize the right that our people have to return, to restore their lives, the right to rebuild in their places, the right to reclaim their expe-

riences back home. We want our people back home. We need your help to get them back home, and they can live in New Orleans safely. They can live in our environment safely.

So when people ask this question of what should the footprint of New Orleans be, it is a misplaced question. The issue isn't where can we rebuild. Because we know from the experience of the Netherlands we can build anywhere. If they can live 15 feet below sea level, and in New Orleans we talk about 4½ feet at the lowest point, if they can secure themselves 15 to 20 feet below sea level, we can secure ourselves 4 and 5 feet below sea level in the lowest points.

We can have this vibrant city restored and have our people in a place to reclaim their lives, and for our city and our region to continue to be the force that it has been for our country in natural resource development and distribution throughout the country; our pipeline system, our oil and gas system that we have invested in across the gulf.

□ 2115

And for our fisheries, the provisions we make for our country and the work that we do with our port system that moves the goods from mid-America to the rest of the world, these are very important assets that New Orleans provides and our country cannot do without. We are extraordinarily valuable, not to mention our cultural contributions to this country.

We want to see the people of America understand how deep our problems are. That is why we have come to the floor tonight, to make that point to the people of this country and to our colleagues in Congress, many of whom we have had a chance to bring down our way, and many others we want to invite down so they can see for themselves what they need to do to help us.

I thank my colleague, Mr. MELANCON, for helping to bring this matter to the attention of the American people and giving us a chance to talk about it tonight. I am pleased to join with him and soon with Mr. GENE TAYLOR of Mississippi and our other colleagues.

Mr. MELANCON. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for this hour, along with Mr. GENE TAYLOR and Mr. BILL JEFFERSON.

Sitting and listening to Mr. MELANCON and Mr. BILL JEFFERSON, I believe they have appropriately set the tone for why we are here tonight. I beg the indulgence of my colleagues, because we are obviously concerned about both what we have seen, who has been impacted, and what we can do better. For many of us who are members of the Gulf Coast Disaster Recovery Caucus, this has become a cause, a passion, and a desire to ensure that there is a final resolution for the people who are in need.

Let me just take a moment to acknowledge that this is Congressman BILL JEFFERSON's birthday. And of course we all know that the good news about birthdays is we have an opportunity to give back, and you have just seen Congressman JEFFERSON on the floor talking about the needs of his community.

I want to spend just a moment to thank Mr. MELANCON, Mr. BILL JEFFERSON and GENE TAYLOR. I have never seen more collegiate Members under the auspices or under the umbrella or under the pain of devastation.

Certainly there are other colleagues throughout Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, but in our caucus we have seen this unified team, and certainly Mr. THOMPSON, who is the ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee, has been very helpful to this team, but you all have been the voices of reason and strength, the voices who have refused to back down, yet trying to bring along Members from both sides of the aisle. I want to thank them, particularly as a Member from Texas where many of their constituents are, and seeing how hardworking and diligent so many of the survivors are in our community, wanting nothing more than to return to the quality of life, the love of their community, the service they have given to their community, more than anything.

Many are mourning the loss of loved ones, and still having to toil finding work, maybe temporary work, making sure their children are in school, seeking to get the necessary benefits, benefits for elderly parents and relatives that they are taking care of. And many have had to funeralize relatives.

Madam Speaker, 1,100, possibly more, had to be funeralized. How many of us saw or was able to glean what kind of place New Orleans was by having to bury and funeralize 1,100-plus individuals, and there are those who never found their loved ones.

I want to tip my hat to Mr. MELANCON, Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. TAYLOR for continuing to press forward even in spite of the fact that there are many agenda items that take up the time of Members of Congress, but you are saying to us that the lives of our fellow Americans must be premier in our concern, and I am forever grateful. Texans are ever certainly grateful because as we fight for resources in the Gulf region, not in conflict and not in fist fight, but certainly in coordination and in collaboration.

So I rise today to sort of weave into this debate the needs of Louisiana and Mississippi, certainly Alabama to a lesser extent, but also to join with the State of Texas as a partner in the efforts that are necessary to be made.

Madam Speaker, just about 2 weeks ago, we joined with the delegation of 34 Members of Congress who saw fit to meticulously travel through three States and a number of different cities, and of course, we had the hospitality of Mr. MELANCON, Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr.

TAYLOR. We were able to see and hear firsthand not only local officials but real people.

One of the key elements that I want to raise tonight that really brought me to a degree of almost frustration, because when hardworking people do the right thing, when you follow the law, when you provide for your family, when you make sure you have insurance, when you pay your mortgages and pay your taxes and get up every morning and go to work, you should be able to rely on your local, State and certainly your Federal Government.

May I present my frustration in the context of visiting New Orleans and Mississippi and bending down and picking up a family picture, a mother holding her baby. When you go throughout these areas, you find the debris of life scattered about. A picture, teapot, a pink dress of a little girl blowing in a displaced closet, having been blown out of a house and sitting on the side of a road. This is the scene of broken hearts and broken lives for people who have tried to do everything that they thought was right.

One issue that brought great pain was at a stop by the side of a road where a family was in a trailer in Mississippi. It happened to be one of the law enforcement, our first responders of whom we are so proud. To hear him tell the story how he paid his insurance, how he gets a busy signal or no signal or a hang up, and how the insurance company tells him, almost like in the biblical times in the birth of Jesus Christ when Mary and Joseph were looking for places to give birth, and there was no room at the inn and they wound up in a manger. This man could find no relief.

None of his insurance policies, or the main one that he thought he had appropriately paid for and applied to, would provide him recovery. I hope, Mr. MELANCON, in the Disaster Recovery Caucus, one of the main issues will be to confront this catastrophe, this crisis that impacted Hurricane Rita victims as well, to be able to rely upon paying insurance and not having to read the fine print to be able to find out whether or not I am going to be covered or denied.

In fact, in going throughout the region, I did not find one person that said, oh, yes, my insurance has covered me. There was one denial after another, one lawsuit after another. Two women that I spoke to said they were still waiting for recovery.

This issue needs to be confronted by Congress. Democrats are taking the lead on this issue. We welcome the joining of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle because we rise today to focus on the needs of people, and we need to rush toward victory by helping individuals who are suffering.

Let me also say that today we stood together to speak against this question of the eviction of almost 40,000 families, we believe, tomorrow. If the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Dep-

uty Secretary of Homeland Security can hear our voices on the floor tonight, we are pleading with an extension of that eviction date. What will be said is we have extended it. In fact, I am looking at a time line hear that talks about October 25, November 15, December 15, November 23, December 12, January 9, and it says FEMA requires all evacuees staying in hotels and motels register for an authorization code by January 30, and then they went on to February 7 and then January 13. They were going to be kicked out, and now it has been extended.

Let me say one simple sentence. Why don't we extend the time to remain in place, if necessary, until the anniversary of the Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita tragedies. Why not just do that.

I want to conclude by mentioning these items, and I see we are joined by Ms. LEE, who has been very helpful on these issues, particularly on the Financial Services Committee, where we have gathered to try to work with that committee on the housing issue. So eviction from a place where you have no place else to go, where countless trailers are lost in Hope, Arkansas, but they are going to evict people from places where they have no place to go. I am asking America, does that make any sense to you?

I am standing here making a plea that even in the midnight hour, that we can get an early morning accountability or response from the Secretary of Homeland Security to extend for a couple more months the idea of those last individuals being able to live.

And I want to make sure that we have a response to the insurance debacle that has opened up a searing wound in America: Pay your dues, and you get smacked in the face.

And then I would like to ensure that we have accountability. What does that mean? I heard Mr. MELANCON say, and he was very astute in teaching us when we went down and met with a number of his constituents in his parishes and other areas where the local elected officials said: I just wanted to put our community to work. That is what I asked for. In fact, I went out front to ask the Army Corps of Engineers to ask whether we could put our community to work.

They said if you want anything done quickly, you better go the route we are taking and if you go that route, you will get things done quickly. But lo and behold, we did not know that our contractors would not get paid, our small contractors and minority-owned contractors would not get paid. We did not know that the large contractors would bill and bill and bill and bill, and have excessive amounts of dollars, using of tax dollars, and none of that generating down to those who obviously are in need of those dollars.

So this is a plea for help to this Congress. It is also a plea to recognize that we do have a vehicle that I think will be enormously helpful. So I close by

just counting these points on the omnibus bill H.R. 4197, the Congressional Black Caucus bill, that I hope we will see all Members of Congress use as the vehicle to bring relief to the gulf region.

It has a one-time payment, like 9/11, to all of the survivors; down payment assistance for your new house or rebuilding; bankruptcy protection for individuals who are being asked to pay mortgages and pay taxes and being asked to pay credit cards when they have no money; and voting protection, so that we have satellite voting and the Voter Rights Act is implemented in the April 22 election, particularly in Louisiana.

□ 2130

Environmental cleanup, the opening of hospitals and clinics and mental health coverage for those who are suffering.

I, Mr. MELANCON, appreciate you bringing us here to, if you will, vocalize or, more importantly, galvanize our efforts, and our promise to those of you in the gulf region is certainly to continue to work. And as a Texan who will be addressing the supplemental, as we all will, to ensure that there is fair compensation for much of the work that we are doing in education and security in Texas, we are not going to stand against you. We are going to stand alongside of you, and we are going to make sure that our efforts are a unified voice because the relief of the gulf coast is unified not divided, and we can do this together. We can do better. We can do it for Americans, our fellow brothers and sisters.

Mr. MELANCON. Thank you, Congresswoman JACKSON-LEE. I truly appreciated you and the 23 other people that have joined the caucus that we formed up this past week before going home.

With that I would like to yield time to Congresswoman BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE. Thank you very much. And let me begin by also thanking my colleagues from the gulf coast, of course, Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. JEFFERSON, and to you, Mr. MELANCON, for organizing this special order tonight. But also more importantly for staying on the front lines, helping your constituents and your communities recover and rebuild. Each of them has suffered tremendous personal loss from the tragedy of Hurricane Katrina. But all of you have worked tirelessly to focus national attention on the Gulf Coast and to win the support of Congress and the President to provide more funding and more assistance.

Also, they continue to ask the tough questions, the tough questions in demanding accountability for this administration's failure to lead and coordinate the response to Katrina. They are a credit to their constituents, to our country, and you deserve our support and our thanks. Thank you, Mr. MELANCON.

Let me just say tonight, Madam Speaker, that we know the entire

world watched the wealthiest, most powerful country on earth, quite frankly, turn its back on those who couldn't afford to evacuate this horrific hurricane called Katrina. People were left to fend for themselves on rooftops trying to save their lives and the lives of their families. And the majority of these people were African American. And we cannot sweep under the rug the faces of those who were disproportionately abandoned by their government because unfortunately, today, 6 months after the storm, the majority of these people are still fending for themselves.

If we don't deal with this up front we will continue to be in denial about the unfinished business of America in addressing the issues of race and class.

Now, 2 months ago, I had the opportunity to visit New Orleans and Mississippi as part of the first congressional field hearing which was held in the gulf coast. We toured New Orleans. We saw the Ninth ward, New Orleans East, Lakeview and other areas. We went to Mississippi and passed through Waveland, Bay St. Louis and Gulfport. And I tell you, like others who have visited the region, it takes a visit to the region to really fully understand the impact and the devastation that this hurricane brought upon the people of that region.

We saw firsthand this devastation and quite frankly, I will never, ever be able to sleep as well ever again in life based on what I saw during those 2 days.

We heard from victims of the storm who lost their homes and were displaced, who were living with friends and relatives or staying in hotels or motels mostly waiting for their FEMA trailers. They wanted to know that they would have a place to stay so that they could call someplace, just someplace their own. They wanted to know that FEMA wouldn't terminate housing assistance for people living in motels or hotels. They wanted to know that they wouldn't be discriminated against in seeking housing because of their race, ethnicity, age or disability. They wanted to know that the levees would be rebuilt so that they could go back to their homes and their communities to rebuild. And they wanted to know that they wouldn't be evicted from their homes or be gouged.

And we heard of the price gouging over and over and over again. And they wanted us to help them to make sure that they would not be gouged by the high rental prices or that some opportunistic developer wouldn't buy up their land and gentrify their communities. And they wanted to know that they would be hired to carry out Federal contracts to clean up and rebuild the gulf so that they could work, they could work and get a steady paycheck and participate in the equitable development of the region. They wanted to know that their kids could go back to school and still be children. And they wanted to know that they could go to a clinic or a hospital if they got sick.

In short, they wanted to know that they mattered and that their government would do all that it could to take care of them and put them back on their feet quickly.

And, Madam Speaker, the survivors of Hurricane Katrina are still wondering the exact same things today. 6 months after Katrina, virtually nothing has changed. Only now, our government is about to add insult to injury by disenfranchising over 300,000 displaced survivors from New Orleans, who will not be given the right to vote in elections that will determine the future of their city.

And tomorrow, we have learned that FEMA will boot out probably another 7,000 families that are still living in hotels and motels and have no other place to go.

This is a disgrace. The administration failed to prepare a plan of action to respond to Hurricane Katrina, and they have failed to put together a coherent plan to rebuild and restore the gulf coast region.

H.R. 4997, a comprehensive bill to help the gulf coast rebuild, which is supported by Katrina survivors and introduced by the Congressional Black Caucus under the leadership of Congressman MEL WATT should be supported. This bill provides for housing rights, a victim restoration fund in the spirit of 9/11 Victims Fund, expanded opportunities in rebuilding the gulf coast and voting rights for all.

We also work very closely with Mr. BAKER and improved upon his will to rebuild New Orleans and to help the region recover; got bipartisan support in the Financial Services Committee for that bill. But the administration has rejected both of these plans.

And now we are 3 months away from the start of the new hurricane season. And we can not afford to allow the continued incompetence of this administration to hinder the recovery and rebuilding process any longer.

Tomorrow, when we vote on the supplemental appropriations bill, I will offer an amendment to basically block FEMA from using any money to evict people living in hotels or motels as a result of Katrina. We should not allow FEMA to kick people out on the streets. That is just plain and simple. That should not be done. So I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

And we must continue to stand with the people of New Orleans and gulf coast and send a clear signal to the rest of the world that we must take care of all people. We must put people first regardless of their race or their income or their age or their disability. We have got a lot of work to do, and we don't have a lot of time to do it, Madam Speaker.

And so I just want to thank my colleagues from the region for their tenacity, their continued support for staying strong in the midst of a storm and for allowing those of us from other areas to try to help and try to do something.

I am very proud of my congressional district, immediately raised money to

send to the gulf coast region and to New Orleans. The Ninth Congressional District, like other Congressional Districts and other non profit organizations and charitable groups, should be commended for stepping up to the plate.

But our government must do more and we must do more now.

Mr. MELANCON. Thank you, Congresswoman LEE. I want to try, and of course we are getting towards the end of the hour, and Congressman JEFFERSON and I were hoping to have a few minutes.

I want to thank leadership for their assistance in trying to provide us with time so that we can make the issues known to the Members of Congress that are going to be voting on these issues.

This is not just a Louisiana thing. This is not just a New Orleans thing. This is an issue for the entire gulf coast. These are Americans, good tax paying citizens who have been left, not because they didn't buy the insurance that they were told to buy by their local government, by their insurance agent, by FEMA itself, the mortgage lenders. They bought those things. They did, they paid their taxes. They cared for their homes and now they are totally gone, with insurance companies saying no coverage, that is flood, and many of those houses being outside of flood zone.

Mr. JEFFERSON can attest to a lot of those issues being from New Orleans and my having Chalmette and South Plaquemines Parish. I would like to yield a little time to Mr. JEFFERSON.

Mr. JEFFERSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I think it is important to make a point here that often gets lost in these discussions. We did suffer a tremendous natural disaster in our region. But so much of what happened to our people, and what really drowned our city was not the storm itself, but the deluge that came from the breakage of our levees. Our levees gave way because they weren't designed, constructed or maintained properly. This was a Federal responsibility. This was the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers. And therefore, when we talk about the responsibility of our government now to make an appropriate addressing of these issues, it is important to understand that we are asking a government that, in large part, caused the loss and devastation there to step forward now and help us to fix it.

And so our position isn't just that we are victims of a natural disaster alone, but that we are also victims of a man-made disaster made by the men and women who were responsible for building, designing and maintaining our heavy system. And so there is an additional responsibility for this government to come to our aid, not just because we are victims of a storm, but because they had a hand in bringing about the devastation and destruction that occasioned us.

Had it not been for the drowning of our city, we wouldn't be here talking about these issues today in large part. Yes, there would be some overtopping of levees and there would be some flooding, but there would be nothing like the devastation that we witnessed and our people are enduring now. So let us not forget the main reason for our being here. It is because our area was flooded. Flood water stood for many, many weeks because our levees did not hold, after the government told us that they would, assured us that they would.

As Mr. MELANCON says, they told people they didn't even have to take flood insurance in many cases because the levees were going to prevent any flooding there. And they did not do that. And so I think we have a moral high ground here with respect to our demand of our government, and not just because we are citizens and taxpayers. That is enough in itself, but because the government had a big hand in bringing about the catastrophe that struck our people.

Our city drowned. Our region drowned because our levees failed. And that was the responsibility of our Federal Government.

And I think, Mr. MELANCON, people are coming to realize that now. And they can't embarrass us to say you are just coming as victims asking for more and more. The government did this to us as much as anyone else did, much more than it just being a natural disaster for. We have a right to demand that our government set things right.

Mr. MELANCON. Thank you, Mr. JEFFERSON.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MELANCON. Yes, for a minute please.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Let me if I might, join and just reaffirm, Mr. JEFFERSON, what you said one of the reasons, because I come from the gulf coast region. And I really think that as we work in this caucus, Mr. MELANCON, we really should focus on the educating of our Congress on the problems or the distinctiveness of the gulf region, which I think America should be proud of its regional diversity.

Tragically, this past weekend we had a number of tornados, I believe, or windstorms throughout the Midwest, loss of life, a loss of property. These are regional climatic issues that come about.

And so I suffered too. Houston is 50 feet underwater. We were almost in the eye of Hurricane Rita. And we don't have exactly levees, but we have bayous and our bayous have tended to overflow, and we have needed the reconstruction of our bayous.

So I think it is important that as we look at the other social needs, the housing and electricity, that we really need to have a separate massive agenda, infrastructure, Army Corps, Department of Transportation, Homeland Security, all the elements that deal

with the infrastructure of helping to safely secure the gulf region, all along. And Florida is likewise included, having suffered so many of the hurricanes. We really need that agenda.

And let me finish on this point that I indicated I would make clear. We discussed earlier about the voting, just or in a moment, and this goes directly to the April 22 voting. And I don't want my colleagues and others to think, you know what? They are going to let those people who live in New York and Utah and Houston, they are going to let them vote twice. They are living there and then they are trying to get them to vote in New Orleans.

Well, I don't want, if I might use this terminology, for anyone to apply to us the okey-dokey. We are not here standing talking about any fraudulent activities or any suggestion that anyone is voting twice or in two different places. We know under the law that you can choose your residency, and where you choose your residency to be, that is where you will be allowed to vote.

□ 2145

When you pool the thousands of individuals in Houston, and I would imagine elsewhere, they will say to you that they are residents of Louisiana and that is where they want to vote. And that is why, as I yield back, our argument is to have the voting rights protection, to allow residents of Louisiana where they might live, one, to have satellite voting where they might live, but also to ensure them the right to vote, one vote, one person.

Mr. MELANCON. Let me see if Congressman JEFFERSON and I can wrap it up. If you use the cost-ratio method that the Corps of Engineers used for projects, and what many Federal and State agencies use to determine whether there is value in investments into areas, the resources and the area that was destroyed, and this is just Louisiana, I am not talking about Mississippi and Texas and Alabama now.

Thirty percent of the United States's energy comes from Louisiana offshore oil fields, straight through the state of Louisiana. 30 percent of the United States seafood comes through Louisiana. 42 percent of every commodity that is exported from this country goes through the Port of New Orleans. And that does not count the other three or four ports that are located on that river.

This city, this region, this southern part of our country is an important part that needs to be revived, needs to be helped back along. We can put money into projects, as I said, rebuilding other countries when they are having problems. We have got to be able to do this for ourselves.

There are a lot of folks that wrap themselves in the American flag and their politics, they are patriots, I am a patriot. There are a lot of people that espouse religion in their politics. And I say to those folks, what would Jesus do?

I do not think that he would leave these people wanting. This is not black, this is not white, this is not rich, this is not poor, this is not Republican, nor is it Democrat, it is about Americans that have been hurt and need the help of the citizenry, their fellow citizens to get back on their feet.

There are people returning to their communities and starting to do the planning in spite of the fact that they cannot get answers to the questions of how high, and when, and is anybody going to do anything at all?

There is resiliency in the people of the gulf coast. They are going to come back one way or another. It is going to be a tough bill. It is going to take time. It would take time whether the Government helped or not. But it sure would make it a whole lot better in my mind for other countries in the world to say Americans help each other.

I yield to Mr. JEFFERSON.

Mr. JEFFERSON, Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. MELANCON for yielding to me. I want to say how grateful he and I are for the bipartisan approach that was made in our region just a few weeks ago when the Speaker of the House and our Democratic leader, Mr. HASTERT and Ms. PELOSI, came together and worked together in that region to address some of the issues we are talking about tonight and to bring to the attention of the American people how crucial it is that all of us pull together for this region.

As Mr. MELANCON has said, it is a very important region to our Nation. And so it is not just a matter of helping the folks of Louisiana, it is a matter of helping people across this country. Yes, our folks are strewn in 44 States around the country, but we are not talking about that sort of a national problem, we are talking about one where we actually, the country needs our region and we need our country to come to our aid so we can continue to supply these vital services to the rest of the people of our Nation.

I believe that if someone were to take a poll, Mr. MELANCON now, and ask people of this country whether they were standing with New Orleans and with our region and wanted to see us brought back, wanted to see our country helped, I think they would all say yes to that.

We just have to get the message here to the Members of Congress that people out there want to see us rebuild, want to see us recover. And if we keep this measure in front of them, the American people will see us through this. So a part of our mission here tonight is to make sure that the American people understand how deep and abiding and enduring our issues are, and to inform their Members of Congress how much we need their continuing help on a bipartisan basis to see us through this set of problems.

I think it is good for our region, it is imperative for our country, and it is the way that we ought to address these issues. We cannot go out with credi-

bility with the rest of the world and say we are going to fix their issues, their problems, their infrastructure requirements, and not say the same thing for our people here at home with any credibility.

So I thank Mr. MELANCON for what he has done to arrange this. I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE for her contribution tonight, for Congresswoman LEE, and for all of our colleague who have joined us in this colloquy tonight. I appreciate the opportunity that the House has given us to bring this message to the people of our country.

Mr. MELANCON, Madam Speaker, in closing, the days immediately following the storm in Katrina, before Rita even came and devastated southwest Louisiana and eastern Texas, the only way I can get to Chalmette and St. Bernard Parish was by boat on the river. And when I got there, I met the sheriff.

And they were organizing people they were lifting off the roofs at the port facility referred to as the Chalmette Slip. And all of these people, they had lined up about 200 people putting life jackets on them, putting them on a barge to bring them across the rivers to what is known as Algiers Point in hopes that there would be buses there could take them to a good place, because nobody really knew whether the buses would come and where they would ultimately end up.

But we gave them two MREs and we put them on the barge and we sent them out to Algiers Point, one we said for supper tonight with a bottle of water, one for breakfast in the morning with a bottle of water and let's just hope that the buses will get there.

And as the sheriff and I said goodbye to these folks, the first guy that was in line looked at the sheriff and looked, and he said, Sheriff, you know me, told him his name. He says you know my brother, Joe. You know where we live. Joe drowned. Do not forget him.

The next person in line was a lady who just burst into tears and hugged the sheriff and she was excited. She thought she was going somewhere. I do not know where that lady is today. She may be in a hotel somewhere waiting to see when she can get back home.

The third person, this guy was standing there with a plastic grocery bag in his hand. And the sheriff said, I see you have got your lunch already. And he told the sheriff, this is not my lunch, this is all I have left now. My house went under 20 feet of water, at least that is about how high my roof is.

There are people that have suffered tremendously. We talked about the voting rights. I think there is enough safeguards. I believe that if America can spend millions of dollars to help Iraqis vote in this country for transitional government and elect officials in their country, then surely we can safeguard and make sure that Americans, regardless of where they are from, can vote in the elections in the commu-

nities of their choice where they reside, where they want to reside, where they want to return to.

In closing, I can only say that what we have done, while it is a good beginning, and every bit that is parceled out to the southern coastal States, we are thankful for. But this is far beyond the capacity of people or individuals to comprehend without physically seeing what is down there.

I do not care if it is Biloxi, Mississippi, New Orleans, Louisiana, Venice, Louisiana, Bayou LaBatre, Alabama, it does not matter, if you go and you see you will understand.

It is inexplicable to try and describe it. I encourage, as I did with the leadership, when the CODEL came down to Louisiana, every Member of this Congress to go down there. If you make the trip, if you see the areas that were hit, and if you do not feel differently about trying to help these Americans, then there is nothing more that I can do.

I want to thank the leadership for allowing us the time. My job I feel is to keep this issue in front of the American public, because the gulf coast area is not back up on its feet and still needs quite a bit of help. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4939, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma (during the Special Order of Mr. MELANCON) from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-391) on the resolution (H. Res. 725) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4939) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IMMIGRATION REFORM IS NEEDED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DRAKE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KING, Madam Speaker, I would first like to start out by saying that I appreciate the opportunity to listen to the delegation, particularly the representatives from Louisiana and gentlemen from Texas and California, their remarks on how bad it is down there in the gulf coast.

Madam Speaker, I have made three trips down there myself, two of them on my own and another with a transportation CODEL. And the first one was the September 10 through September 12 when New Orleans was 70 percent underwater.

The second one was October 4 where we saw most of the coastline, all of the way through Biloxi and all of the way

to Alabama. And the third one was the middle part of January, where I went down alone and I wanted to be able to go where my instincts took me and ask questions and get a feel for what is going on down there.

And it is at least as bad as was described on the floor here tonight. It is not possible to understand the scope of the damage and the disaster that is there. I have 3,000 pictures, and can I run those through and look at them. They only bring back the memories that helped me better understand how bad it is down there still today.

And the parts of the community that still do not have water, that do not have electricity, the devastation down in Plaquemines Kerr, all of the way down to the outlet of the Mississippi was the worst, and that is the part I think that has been reported the least.

I want to say that I appreciate the tone of the people that have testified on the floor here tonight. And this is a very difficult question for this Nation. And the degree of certainty that has not been offered to the people that have their homes that have been devastated, you know I visited a home of an individual who had received his insurance check, he had paid for his house, it was a 2-year-old small brick house, and had a drive-in slab for his car.

He had stripped it out down to the 2-by-4s. He was ready to go. He had the money. He had the materials, he had the contractor lined up. But he could not get a building permit to move forward to get it done.

FEMA said we will move you in a trailer house and park it beside your house, but we cannot quite get the red tape out of the way.

The uncertainty of the Corps of Engineers, and to not know that New Orleans is going to be protected to the level that it was prior to the storm by June 1, which I think they will make it, maybe the quality of that work, some of that could be in question, I think they will make that.

But what about the next level? When you go to invest capital, and that capital might be invested for 30 years or more, than I think there needs to be a degree of certainty as to whether there is going to be protection for a category 4, 4.5 if there is one, a 5 so that people can make their only financial judgments.

We appropriated out of this Congress before Christmas funding for the Corps of Engineers to produce a category 5 study. And that is the right path to go down to some degree, but it is only going to give us one option, that is category 5. It is 24 months to produce the study.

And so 24 months of indecision, added upon these months of agony, I think, add to the pain of the people that are trying to work their way out of this. I have empathy. I have sympathy. I have initiated my own trips down there for that reason.

I have been a victim of the floods in 1993 in Iowa, and I did not realize how

much that had scarred me until I saw what happened to the people down there.

And yet the other side of this is, we do not know, we do not know where FEMA has spent the money or we do not know where they would spend the money. I do think they need to come to this Congress with an accounting of it and with a plan.

And the worst tragedy is not to have the plan to lay out in front of the people. And I would say that I think the coastline, east and west of New Orleans, will probably get themselves rebuilt with the structure that is there and the funding and the insurance that is there.

But I do not think New Orleans can come out of this without some better solution. I have pointed out that I think hard times invariably produce strong leaders. There was Winston Churchill, Rudy Giuliani. This scenario, for one reason or another, has not produced a strong leader that helps add clarity to this plan.

I am hopeful that there will be a strong leader emerge. If that can happen, it would help us all to be able to follow a path and get behind this. I do not think that there is a political struggle here. I do not think it is a partisan struggle.

My sense is that there is a sense of fiscal responsibility on the one side of this argument, and a sense of frustration that we have not been delivered the accounting or where the funding has been spent nor the plans on where it would go.

□ 2200

I know that when they came to us for the \$50 billion FEMA funding, in that was altogether 300,000 trailers, which now we have a clearer view, I think, of how much of a debacle that was; 270,000 of them were back ordered. There was \$650 million in that funding that was for mitigation of future disasters.

So some of this jumped the gun, and it has not served the people well that are suffering down there. I hope we can find a way through this. It saddens me to listen to you all tonight. This message needed to come out here before this Congress.

I just wanted to let you know that my ears heard it, and I think that there were thousands of Americans that heard it. And I hope that we can find a way to bring some solution there; and it will be a long time, I think we all know that. This is the worst natural disaster for this country ever to face in loss of lives, in loss of treasure, and the degree of difficulty in reconstructing the region, and in the planning difficulty, and how to put levees back in place, how to give people some sense of certainty.

And then on top of that the difficulty in finding reliable engineering on the settlement rates that are going on, some of them below sea level, some of them above sea level that are there. I struggled for months to get my hands

on some. I think now I have maybe all that is available in the world in my office. One rolled-up, nice-looking document.

I want to let you know that I will pay attention with you on this, and I will be working for a plan and for a solution. We may or may not agree as this process goes forward, but I wanted to express my heartfelt sympathy for the people in the gulf coast of America. I appreciate you staying on the floor to hear that message because I mean it from my heart, Mr. MELACON and all of us to you.

So however we move forward on this, hopefully the first thing and the most important thing I would think would be to get a core plan out here in front of the American people so they can start to plan. If we cannot get resources to them, at least they can move ahead on their own if they know what they can count on for protection from a flood.

We have to have a New Orleans. Thomas Jefferson saw the vision in that. If he had not bought anything except that southern part of Louisiana for the money he paid for the entire Louisiana Purchase, it would have been a good deal. Part of where I live is part of that purchase as well, but that port down there is essential to America. It must be viable again. I thank you for your words. I came to talk about another subject matter, but I appreciate the privilege to say a few words about it, and I thank you for your contribution here tonight.

Madam Speaker, I came to the floor to talk about another subject matter, and that is the subject matter that America is talking about in virtually every stop I make across the Midwest and other parts across the country, that is the subject matter of illegal immigration.

I would point out that most everyone I meet is supportive of legal immigration. I am one who is supportive of legal immigration. I have argued many times that we need to design an immigration policy that is for the enhancement of the economic, the social, and the cultural well-being of the United States of America. It needs to be a plan that is somewhat selfish, if you will: one that is designed to grow our economy; one that is designed to develop our society; one that is designed to help us continue to be the beacon of liberty for the world. That has been the charge that has fallen upon this Congress. In fact, it is the constitutional charge that the Founding Fathers wrote into our Constitution. That design and that plan have fluctuated over the years, but we have always corrected and when we have overdone things, we have always corrected.

So today we are faced with this debate, and it is a debate that is profound and it is complicated. As I listen to this debate across the Midwest especially, but around here, inside the beltway, in Washington, D.C., Madam Speaker, and around the country, I

hear two things, two things on different sides. One of them is that business cannot get along without illegal labor and that if we pull that illegal labor out of the marketplace that our economy would collapse. And the other side of that equation is that because we are all sons and daughters of immigrants, therefore we should not deny access to America to anyone because, after all, we either came here as immigrants ourselves or we descended from immigrants. That actually includes the Native Americans who, according to anthropologists, came over here about 12,000 years ago across the Bering Strait. So they were the first to arrive, but immigrants the same.

As I pose some of those questions in hearings, as I listen to the testimony, one of the questions, Madam Speaker, I posed was to the witnesses: Name a nation that was not built by immigration. And I add no one on the panel could answer that question as to any nation that had not been built by immigrants. In fact, all nations in the world have been built by immigration. There is no police in the world where there is an indigenous people that just sprouted up there and lived there and they did not leave and no one else came. We have all been the beneficiaries of fresh blood that comes in from new regions, new ethnicities with new advancements to their culture, new vigor that comes from the fresh blood of immigration. That has taken place in the United States of America in a more effective way than any place in the world.

We have done a better job of assimilation than any other place in the world. But any nation you want to look at, including Iraq, which many will say is the cradle of civilization, but there has still been immigration that has flowed back and forth there for millennia.

If you look at Europe, we know the history of the Normans and the Celts that came across that part of the world and they vied for who was going to be the rulers in that region. As the Huns came down from the north and the Romans came in from the southeast, they mixed their culture, and today we have some of that vigor. We have the legacy of that. The same here for the United States of America, only we did it under unique circumstances, Madam Speaker. We did it under these circumstances where this entire continent, in fact, the Native Americans did not view land as an ownership. And so because of that, the land had not been fought over, had not been struggled over. There had not been wars that were fought over the land itself. Yes, some of the hunting grounds, but not the lands itself.

As opposed to Europe, Madam Speaker, where for centuries the ownership of land, occupying the land, was a reason for war. So they had fought over that land and the very deep-seated grudges were rooted in that land. But as we received the beneficiaries of

Western Civilization, they came over here to the United States for their different reasons, for freedom to worship, freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom of speech, free of enterprise, Madam Speaker, and the opportunity to invest some capital or some sweat equity or both and be able to pull themselves up by their boot straps and succeed and go clear to the top of the heap, an environment of low or no taxation and low or no regulation. But the benefit of this country was that we had an entire continent to settle, and it needed people to live on it, Madam Speaker.

So the new circumstance turned out to be good people, hardworking, God-fearing, aggressive people to settle this land, could homestead much of this land. And the legacy of the grudge, the blood that was on the land they left did not get imprinted here on the land in the United States of America. So we were able to under that kind of environment, where there were not grudge matches over the ownership of the land, bring people from different walks of life, from different nationalities, different ethnicities, different languages, different religions and bring them together on this land called America where they assimilated with each other on a common value system, began to understand and learn a common history that bound them together. They learned a common language called English that tied them together. They had a religion that was predominantly Christianity. They had Judeo-Christian values that bound them together and they had a sense of destiny. They had a clarion call for manifest destiny. And they settled this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a very, very short period of time.

But that was a legacy of the circumstances of history, the hand of providence, the values that they brought with them, Madam Speaker, unique in the world. And so we have this unique privilege and this unique opportunity in the United States of America. We have a sacred covenant with our Founding Fathers that we must preserve and protect and defend. We have an obligation to look down-range, to look beyond the horizon and ask questions of all of us.

What has America been? What is America today? And what is America to be tomorrow, next year, next decade, next generation, next half a century, next century?

Madam Speaker, I do not hear a lot of that discussion in this immigration discussion that we have. I hear short-term discussions that have to do with I need to have these people come in here, the illegals, because we count them in the census and therefore we apportion congressional districts. They have a representation in Congress, and they do, Madam Speaker. In fact, there will be nine to 11 congressional seats in America that exist because the illegals that live in that district are counted right the same as an American citizen.

And at least two of those seats in a State that I can think of, it only takes 30,000 votes to win a seat in Congress.

My district, the Fifth District of Iowa, takes 120,000 votes to win a seat in Congress because we have very few illegals in my district. So the people who come to the polls are about 240,000 strong out of 600,000 people altogether. That would be the registered voters. But in a couple of seats out west, there are only 60,000 registered voters to come to the polls because the rest of them are either not registered or they are here in the United States illegally and they cannot vote.

So 30,000 votes wins the seat in Congress that has the same voice, the same vote that my 120,000 people that come to the polls to vote have. That is wrong, Madam Speaker. The people who are citizens of the United States deserve representation here. They do not deserve to have their representation diluted by counting people who came into this country illegally. But that is the political power of illegal immigration that is aligned mostly with the left.

So they have a powerful political motive to support massive supplies of illegals to come into this country in the first place because they guarantee congressional seats in Congress, nine, 10 or 11 of them, depending on whose study you want to follow.

In the second place because they believe that if they keep the pressure up there will be a path to citizenship so that those people do get to vote. It changes the political dynamic in America. That is the urge on the left. That is their motivation to not stand by the rule of law, to not defend our borders, to not enforce domestically the violation of immigration laws, Madam Speaker.

On the other side of this equation are the companies that are profiting from illegal labor. Now, they will argue and they have argued relentlessly and vociferously that we cannot be deporting 11 million illegals. I would argue that, yes, I think we could if we had the will to do so if we could find the means and the way to do so. I do not suggest that we do that, but I reject the idea that we could not do that.

I would argue that they came here on their own. They could go back on their own. And we need to get people to go back to their home country, get in the line to come into the United States legally, not illegally.

To give an example of what happens when you reward people for breaking the law, I recall a protestor that had signs out at an event that I attended some months ago, and those signs said, "I was an illegal immigrant. Now I am a United States citizen. Steve King is a" pick your adjective that you might want to describe me as, Madam Speaker. But it struck me that this individual was proud that he had come into the country as an illegal alien, but he was given amnesty in 1986 in one of the two times that my beloved President Ronald Reagan let me down.

So the reward for breaking the laws of the United States was United States citizenship. And then he has contempt for the law and argues that we ought not enforce our immigration laws today. He was a beneficiary of not enforcing them in 1986. Now he is a United States citizen. Now he is exercising his rights of citizenship to protest the idea that I would stand up to defend the rule of law. Of course he has contempt for the rule of law. The rule of law did not restrain him from breaking it to come into the United States. And he was rewarded by citizenship for breaking the laws of the United States.

One of the foundations, one of the basic tenets of being an American, our American values, is respect for the rule of law, Madam Speaker. And if we bring in millions of people who have contempt for the rule of law, we will find ourselves devolved into a downward spiral of the kind of corruption that we see south of the border. There is contempt of the rule of law there. You have to pay off the police force. You cannot protect the rights of property. There is a reason that their economy has not grown like our economy has grown. And that reason is many of the things that we know: the rule of law; respect for the law; a kind of a culture that polices itself.

When we wonder whether it is actually the Mexican military, Madam Speaker, or whether it is paramilitary dressed like the Mexican military or active duty Mexican military who are hired out to the drug cartels that are escorting convoys of drugs across the Rio Grande into the United States, it does not matter a lot to me. A country that can have that kind of thing going on has contempt for the rule of law, their own laws, and absolutely has a policy that runs directly against the laws of the United States of America.

Fifty-eight percent of Mexicans believe they have a right to come to the United States, 58 percent. How can that be in a nation that hears this media? Our television blasts down in there. Our radio blasts down in there. Don't they hear this message continuously that Congress is now fed up, that we passed immigration laws?

□ 2215

I guarantee you, Madam Speaker, they do because somewhere between 25,000 and 40,000 of them were here in this city last week protesting the fact that we want to enforce our borders.

Now, think of this. The Nation State, United States of America, Nation State, one of many, one of several hundred Nation States in the world, if there was ever an institution that demonstrated its resilience and its success over the last century, the 20th century, it is a Nation State, and a Nation cannot be Nation unless it has borders. You cannot declare there be borders unless you enforce them.

The reason we have borders is, one, for national security, national security, so foreign armies do not come in,

so that contraband does not come in like illegal drugs, guns, weapons, weapons of mass destruction. It could be chemical weapons. It could be biological or nuclear. It could be a dirty nuclear device. A Nation has to have borders and enforce their borders to protect their national security, for one thing.

To control the flow of commerce for another so that our commercial treaties that we have from one Nation to another are honored and respected and any duties that might be owed at the border get paid, going both ways, another reason to have a border. You have to define that location with a bright line, Madam Speaker, because a border defines the line distinctions between the law of two Nations. We have a law that says you do not come into the United States in violation of our law. You have to have lawful presence to be here, but the contempt that is demonstrated on our southern border encourages more than 4 million to come across the border in a single year.

In the last reporting year, 1,159,000 illegals were stopped by the border patrol in the southern border. That is 1,159,000. Of those 1,159,000, there were probably another 3 million that made it in that did not get stopped, but of 1,159,000, only 1,640 were adjudicated for deportation. That is not a very good percentage, and the rest were released on, one might say, their own recognition, but I would say they are released on their promise to return to their home country, I promise I will go to my home country, please let me go, Mr. Border Patrol, and they are released.

About 155,000 of them were other than Mexicans, OTMs, and these were those that we did not have the right kind of a treaty arrangement to be able to deport them to their home country. So now we have a lot of Congress that is upset about that. I cannot draw a distinction between whether they were other than Mexicans or whether they were Mexicans. They all fit into the same category to me. They broke the law to come into the United States. We need to enforce the law.

Why can we not do immediate deportation? Why can we not we just issue the order that says you came into the country illegally, we will take you down to the turnstile and you go back where you came from; if you come back here again, we have got your fingerprints now; we will lock you up; now then we will send you back. That is a simple solution.

But we need to put a fence along our southern border, Madam Speaker, and I called for that fence on August 22. We passed legislation that would build a fence here 3 months, 3 weeks and 3 days, 114 days, later and that would be 700 miles of the 2,000. I supported that. I thought Duncan Hunter did good work on it. He wrote up a very good plan to build a reasonable fence. I would connect it the whole way, and even with a 10-foot chain link fence,

with wire on top, it would be about \$680 million to build it the whole way.

I would want to delineate and define and identify our border, and I would hang signs on the south side of them in Spanish that say, you cannot come here through this fence. You need to go sign up, go sign up and then wait your turn, and you can come to the United States if there is room for you in the amount of legal immigration that we are going to allow.

We cannot guarantee that everybody that wants to come to America can come here. In fact, if we opened up our border, Madam Speaker, and allowed everyone to come here that wants to come here, I would imagine there would be somewhere around 6 billion in the United States. Sooner or later, if we ended up 3 or 4 billion, maybe by that point it would be so crowded that folks would decide they do not want to.

But at what point does it sink the lifeboat called the United States of America? At what point when we are taking people on and bringing them in and telling ourselves that we are the relief valve for poverty in the world and we are doing good things for these million or 2 million or 3 or 4 million people that come in here every year, and that makes our heart feel good, but while that is going on, there are another 10 or 12 million that are born, that are not going to have that opportunity to come here. There are another 4.6 billion people on the planet that have a lower standard of living than the average citizen in Mexico.

So it is not possible for us to alleviate poverty by opening up our borders. Maybe we can alleviate any kind of guilt that is there. Madam Speaker, I feel none. It is a great blessing to be born in the United States. It is a tremendous privilege to be able to come here as a lawful resident and be able to earn citizenship that is here. I see that from people who are Americans by choice, and the depth of their patriotism and their commitment to this country is strong. I appreciate that and they bring their talents with them, and it adds to the vitality and they love freedom. Many of them love freedom as much, or more, than native born Americans do because they have known something other than that freedom.

But we cannot be the relief valve for the poverty in the world. We can export our values, but if we think we are going down take on all the poor people in the world: Bring me your tired, your poor, or your hungry, the wretched refuse of your teaming shores, that cannot go on because this lifeboat will sink. And then where do people migrate to then?

So I would ask as you are involved in this debate, and as Americans across the world are, I would ask them to pose the question, when somebody steps up and says I think we ought to have open borders and a guest worker plan and a temporary worker plan, I would ask them this question: Is there such a thing as too much immigration? Simple, number one, easy question. If they

will not be willing to answer, because they know that if they answer the question the way they would like to answer it, which is, no, there is not too much, then they have to answer the question if 6 billion Americans are too many. When you ask that question you say, well, that is a few too many, or about 5 billion or 4 billion or 3 billion, or 2 billion, that is all too many.

They have to begin to settle on an answer of what should the population of the United States be. Is there such a thing as too much immigration? If so, how much? Why would there be too many people living in the United States? If it came to 1 billion people here like there are in China and India and the answer to that is that, yes, we could sustain that kind of population. It would be crowded, packed and put pressure on our infrastructure. We would not have enough roads, schools and hospitals. Our parks would be packed in full, and we would have to shut some of them down. We would not have enough clean water. We would have trouble handling the sewer. We could make those adjustments if we had the people, but there is not a reason to open the doors to take on that load and change the character of America that dramatically.

So there is such a thing, Madam Speaker, as too much immigration, and too much immigration from a single country changes the culture and character of America.

I am not here to say whether that is good or bad, but I am here to suggest, Madam Speaker, that we need to have a national debate on that. We need to have a national debate to discuss what is the character of America, what has made us strong, where do we derive our strength.

I do not hear that discussion here in this Congress. I do not hear it around the hallways of the offices that are around here, and I do not hear it a lot back in Iowa either, but I would submit that the strength of America comes from three main pillars.

Those three main pillars are free enterprise capitalism. We have had the freedom and the opportunity and the structure and the rule of law to let us invest our dollars in our sweat equity to do the best we can to earn our way through this life. If you rise to the top of the heap and you are worth \$50 billion and you are Bill Gates, hurray for you. America cheers that kind of success because we know when someone makes it to the top of the ladder, they have also helped many others up to the top of the ladder with them, and that kind of success spills out amongst us all. A rising tide lifts all boats. The tide of Bill Gates and Microsoft and \$50 billion and an individual's wealth has risen all boats and we all live better because of that and that creativity is awarded here in the United States because we have a rule of law. We have free enterprise capitalism. So the first pillar is free enterprise capitalism.

The second pillar of the strength of America's economy is Western civiliza-

tion. We could go into a discussion about the struggle of the west versus the east right now, and Western civilization being challenged by radicalism, but I think, for the time being, I will take us to the benefits of Western civilization, Madam Speaker. I will suggest that the origins of Western civilization are rooted in the Greek, the Greek thought, 2000, 3000 years before the time of Christ when they sat around and took great pride in being able to reason, to be rational, to be able to set up a theorem and be able to track that and be able to prove to the level of the science that they had things that they could believe in that were factual. Once they could establish those facts, they could move on to other facts that were based on real truth.

Now, we are in this age where there is an argument that there is no such thing as truth, but I will argue that there are many things that are true, and it is the math and sciences, the physics, the chemistry, the geometry. Physics, chemistry and geometry, math, those sciences, those things, exact sciences, the things that you could count upon and use to calculate the engineering design to build a bridge over a river, for example, that is some of the foundations that grew from Western civilization.

We saw the Romans develop their engineering in a magnificent way, and they were part of Western civilization, and they demonstrated how you could take science and reason and be able to do wonderful engineering designs, many of which exists to this day in Rome. That is, the Greeks, in particular, and the Romans successes are the foundation of the Western civilization, and as that thought, that age of reason flowed its way up through Europe and found itself in the age of enlightenment in France, in particular, in the late 1600s and in the 1700s, that age of enlightenment that brought forth the industrial revolution, those values of Western civilization, the beginnings of the industrial revolution found their way to the new world, found their way to the North American continent.

Where? We had free enterprise capitalism now married up with an industrial revolution that was the Western civilization, the success of Greek thought, Roman thought, age of enlightenment in Western Europe that came over here and tied up together with this almost free enterprise opportunity where there was almost no taxation and no regulation, but there was a protection of the rule of law. There was a return on capital. The return on that capital, coupled with the science and the technology, brought about this robust economy here in the United States.

That robust economy would, I think, have turned this Nation into a voracious, imperialistic Nation that would have been seeking to conquer the world and that conquest and occupation of

the world would have been the natural result of that appetite, of almost perfect environment for free enterprise and almost perfect receptacle for Western civilization, those two pillars, free enterprise, Western civilization.

But the third pillar came along to mitigate this, tie this together and give it a moral foundation. That is our Judeo-Christian values. Those are the values that are part of our culture, that tell this Nation of Americans that you have a duty that goes beyond yourself. We have a duty to the world, we have a duty to posterity and duty to God to establish a moral foundation. That moral foundation has been our restraint, our restraint that causes us to help other people up the ladder and reach out and promote this freedom and this liberty so that the rest of the world will have that opportunity to benefit from the technology, the industrial revolution, the free enterprise capitalism, the descendants of and now the leaders of Western civilization.

But it was our Judeo-Christian values that tempered that aggressive appetite and made us a moral Nation. That is the core that has made America great. That is a debate that we have to have and the values that we need to preserve, and if we will preserve those values and if we can infuse those values into people that come here to take advantage of these opportunities, and if we are knowledgeable about what has made this Nation great and if we are humble about this blessing that we have and if we take this responsibility seriously, so that we know that when new people come here their opportunity for assimilation becomes also a way for them to be incorporated into these American values, these values that I have articulated of free enterprise capitalism, Western civilization, Judeo-Christian values, all tied together, that drive us toward a destiny to be the leader of the world, not just the leader of the free world.

We used to say United States of America is the leader of the free world. No, we are the leader of the world. Our Nation is the world's only future power. Being the world's only future power is an awesome responsibility, Madam Speaker, but also shaping this Nation is an awesome responsibility.

So the question becomes, is there such a thing as too much immigration? Yes. If so, why? It overburdens us, as I said, our infrastructure, the highways, our sewers, our roads, but also, it changes the shape and the character and the culture of America. We should be always nurturing this character and culture to be pro-free enterprise, pro-Western civilization, pro-Judeo-Christian values, and you might notice, Madam Speaker, none of those values I have given necessarily run contrary to the largest population that comes into the country both legally and illegally, but we need to articulate this and bring people under our wing so they can be assimilated as Americans.

Then to ask the question of those who are for open borders, what will

America look like in 10 years, 25 years, 50 years, 100 years?

□ 2230

What is their vision for America? What do they believe are the circumstances and the consequences of essentially unlimited immigration? And their answer will be: This Nation can't get along without the immigrants because, after all, it was built on immigrants. And we can't get along without the labor that is there. Business will collapse.

Madam Speaker, I would submit business won't collapse. Four percent of our labor force is illegal labor. They do 2.2 percent of the work. They turn out 2.2 percent of the work; 4.0 percent of the labor force. And they earn about \$75 or \$76 billion in wages, and they send between \$20 billion and \$30 billion of those wages back south of the border to their home countries.

Now, that puts a burden on our health care, our education services, and our welfare services. And you would argue, no, they do not access welfare if they are not here legally. True. But their children do. So it comes out to be, for the average illegal family, about \$2,700 that an illegal family is a burden on the taxpayers. Most of that is to provide education and health care and those things.

If they were legalized in a guest worker or temporary worker plan, then that burden on the taxpayer would go up because they would utilize those services more. The calculation by the Pew Foundation is about \$7,700 per family, if my memory serves me correctly. So it would be not quite triple the cost of having an illegal family here to legalize them.

But it is not a net gain to our economy by that measure. In fact, it is a burden on the taxpayer, Madam Speaker. And so I would go further and submit that of the 11 million, and now perhaps 12 million people, it has been charted that the workforce that exists is 6.3 million, some will say 6.5 million of the 11 million, and that group, and I will use the 6.3 million, is the workforce. That is the workforce that would need to be replaced if they were all doing essential work.

I would submit that if they are mowing lawns, if they are trimming trees, if they are doing servant work around houses, people that might be able to mow their own lawn, trim their own trees, maybe make their own bed or do their own vacuuming, that that is not essential work. Some of that is not essential. Some is. But for the sake of argument, let us just say there are 6.3 million people here illegally working doing essential work. And if they all went home over a period of time, it wouldn't happen all at once but over a period of time, then maybe we would need to replace that workforce.

How might we do that, Madam Speaker? I would submit that one of the ways we could do that would be to go into the unemployment rolls. On

any day there are 7.5 million unemployed, and we are paying them not to work. There are another 5.2 million out there that have exhausted their unemployment benefits that will answer the polling and the survey saying I am looking for work. I want a job. So 7.5 million, plus 5.2 million. That is 12.7.

In addition to that, between the ages of 16 and 19, the teenagers, there are 9.3 million teenagers that are not in the workforce. Not even part-time. Presumably some of them would like to go to work and earn some money for their college education or perhaps some spending money or to pay for their car, even on a part-time basis. So there are 9.3 million of those. And between the ages of 65 and 69, people that are in retirement age, and some of them presumably in pretty good health, as our health is nowadays at that age, there are 4.5 million people in that age group.

Now, I add up a little more, I started looking, and this is all from the U.S. Department of Labor statistics that are available on their Web page, but between the ages of 20 and 64, and including those ages, there are 51 million people that are not in the workforce. We only have a workforce in America of 140 million people, and we have about 283 million by our census from the year 2000. That has grown some, but 140 million people working out of at least 280 million. So perhaps less than half of America is actually working today, and the other half could, some of them, presumably, could go to work.

But of the lists that I have given, the unemployed, those looking for work, those 16 to 19 years old, those between the ages of 65 and 69, and those between the ages over 20 and 64 that are not in the workforce, there are 51 million of them between the ages of 20 and 64 not in the workforce. They might be retired, independently wealthy, they might be working for cash, or they could be drug dealers, Madam Speaker. They could be doing anything, but they are not in the workforce. So I add these people up to find out how big of a pool there is to hire from. And that pool totals up today, by those statistics, at 77.5 million people in America that would be a pool that one could potentially hire from to go harvest the onions or the grapes or fix the roof or vacuum the floors or make the bed or cut the grass or trim the trees or pull the weeds or whatever the situation may call for. Whatever job it is that some say Americans won't do.

We would only have to hire from those Americans one out of 12 of those sitting around idle and put them to work to replace those who are here illegally. One out of twelve. Is that too much of a burden on America for the rule of law, to hire one out of 12 of the idle among us, to put them to work?

But, I forgot, Madam Speaker, there is work out here that Americans won't do. I remember a particular high-profile leader made a statement here a couple of months ago that was, if it is

105 degrees in Dallas and you need a roof fixed, you aren't going to find an American to do that job. So I went back to my staff and I asked them, What would be the dirtiest, most difficult, most dangerous job that there is to do anywhere in the world?

We surveyed around through the jobs and the different countries and came to the conclusion that rooting the terrorists out of the hovels in Fallujah would be the dirtiest, most difficult, the most dangerous, and the hottest job there is anywhere in the world. With 130 degrees, you put on a flak jacket, go in there and risk your life to root the terrorists out of Fallujah. Well, the lowest ranking marine would be collecting about \$8.09 an hour. That is if he was there on a 40-hour week. And you can bet he is turning in more than 40 hours in that combat environment, Madam Speaker. But \$8.09 an hour to do that kind of work.

And they are proud of their work. And they deserve every accolade we can give them and all the honor from here in this Congress and from the American people. They have demonstrated that they will do that work for that kind of pay plus the honor that comes with the sacrifice. And the memories that we will have and the memories that their families will have and the appreciation and the gratitude this country will have cannot be measured in dollars. And they would be the first to tell you that. But it gives you an example of the kind of work that is being done out there for low pay.

I have spent my life in the construction business, and I have hired all kinds of people to do all kinds of work. I never hired anybody to do work I would not do. In fact, I never found work I would not do. If it needed doing, I would jump in there and do it alongside the people I hired. But I could find people to do necessary work, and sometimes I had to pay them an adequate rate for that necessary work.

But paying someone \$6 or \$7 an hour to harvest a crop and arguing that that is a good going rate, or \$8 or \$9 an hour and saying I am paying \$8.50 an hour for people to harvest my onions, but I can't get anybody to come do it for that kind of money. Well, okay, that doesn't mean there isn't available labor. It means the going rate is higher than that.

I spent some time working on the pipeline when I was a young man, when I was about 19 years old. They would pull in on a job, might be Kansas, in fact, this one was, and they would start hiring people and the wage would go. And it paid a good wage and it paid expenses and mileage. And we had people come from all over the country with their welding rigs and their campers. And in no time at all, there would be a little town that would build up out there on the prairie, and it would be right there by what we called the bone yard, where we dispatched our trucks and our equipment and we went out and began building that pipeline across the State of Kansas.

They built a little city there because there was enough money to attract workers from all over America. They brought their equipment and they brought their trailers and they came and set up a campsite and went to work. And that is not the only place that that has happened. That is just an example that I happen to live by. And the reason we came from places like Iowa and Utah to places like Kansas was because the pay was good. For me it was \$2.10 an hour, so that was enough to get me all the way down to Kansas to do that work at that time.

□ 2240

Today it is a different wage scale, but the incentive is the same. I have heard arguments that our onion and blueberry industries would collapse, and nobody would be there to harvest the grapes or the cucumbers or the zucchini. I would not lament if the zucchini were never harvested. However, unlike the first President Bush, I do like broccoli.

However, the markets that are there have been established by supply and demand, and the labor is established by supply and demand. The argument that there is not labor there to do the work, I would submit that there are many businesses that are raising specialty crops that have established their business on the premise of hiring illegal labor to do the work. When it became more difficult for illegal labor to get there to do the work, now they come to the government and say, legalize them.

They have become addicted to illegal labor, the addiction of the heroin of illegal labor, and now they want the methadone of the legalization of a guest worker or temporary worker plan. There is no such thing as a temporary worker plan in the history of the world. No successful plan, I would submit. I would say that I can think of one temporary worker plan, and that was when Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt. That is an example of a failed temporary worker plan. I find no example of a successful temporary worker plan.

I sat in on hearings and I listened to a witness testify that their agriculture processing operation was near the border and they had a weekly turnover of 9 percent of their employee workforce which was a substantial size workforce. So it was difficult to recruit new people because they had trouble coming across the border to go to work every day, sometimes for the week I imagine. And it was the fault of Uncle Sam because we have tightened up our border enforcement, which I am somewhat surprised to hear.

I would submit the business plan was based on an illegal premise, the plan of setting up a business near the border so it would be easily accessible by illegal workers, to bring people in because they would work cheaper and you could send them back to their home country and not have to worry about, and I do not know in this particular case, but

from a general perspective one could take this assumption, and not have to worry about health insurance, workers comp, litigation, retirement benefits, the kind of things that are the burdens attached to any employer here in the United States who hires legal people.

There is a benefit to hiring illegals. They work cheaper. You can hire them when you need them, send them away when you don't need them. They do not have a contingent liability that goes with them. They are not filing a lawsuit against you.

One of the things they do also is they claim a maximum number of dependents. At say \$10 an hour, to pick a round number, claiming the maximum number of dependents, there would be no withholding for Federal income tax. And in Iowa, there would be no State income tax withholding, especially for the States that do have income tax. An illegal would forfeit their payroll tax, the 7.65 portion for Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid.

When that is said and done, compared to an American citizen, the illegal would take \$1.54 more an hour than your legal American citizen. How long is an American citizen going to put up with that, taking home less pay, knowing that the person next to them is not paying taxes except for the mandatory withholding of the 7.65 percent that goes to Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid.

So I asked the American people: What do you think of this? What would the real survey results be, and I sent out a mailing of 10,000 questionnaires to the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, randomly selected households from different areas of the 32 counties that I represent. I asked a series of 20 some questions on immigration. The most operative question, the most instructive question asked on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the most intensive, how intensively do you agree with this statement: We should eliminate all illegal immigration and reduce legal immigration.

Now, I am not calling for reducing legal, I would freeze it where it is, but that was the question. On a scale of 1 to 10, 82 percent wrote down 10. Some of them I think held their pen like a dagger when they wrote their numbers and comments on the side. They were intense.

Madam Speaker, 82 percent said eliminate illegal, reduce legal, and they were emphatic. If you added up to the 6s, 7s, 8s and 9s to the 10s, 97 percent said eliminate illegal immigration and reduce legal. That is the America that respects the rule of law and knows that if we do not have rule of law, control of our border, if Congress does not have the will to enforce these laws, how can they advocate that there is going to be something like a guest worker or temporary worker program. They cannot legitimately do that. The American people know better. They know this administration has not demonstrated a will to enforce the laws of the United States of America.

And if we put more laws on the books, as we have sought to do here on the floor of Congress and sent over to the Senate, if those laws are signed into law by the President, that does not mean that a single one of them will be enforced by this administration. In fact, in the last 2 years, I cannot count you a half dozen businesses that have been sanctioned for hiring illegals. Yet I can point to a business that had 34,000 no-match Social Security numbers, and the withholding of those went into the suspended earnings file. Over 34,000 for a single company, they got the letters from the Social Security Administration. They know they are hiring illegals as a matter of practice.

I have put together a piece of legislation that seeks to remedy this. It is called the New IDEA bill. New, there are not hardly any new ideas in any legislative process, and this Congress is no different, but I believe this is a new idea. It is called the New Illegal Deduction Elimination Act.

I looked around and tried to identify what government agency is doing their job, what government agency is enforcing, what agency has the will to enforce the laws that they are charged to enforce and protect and to bring penalty and interest and do their collection. We know who that is, it is the Internal Revenue Service, not the IRS, not the current ICE, but the Internal Revenue Service.

So I thought how can I use the IRS to enforce immigration law. I drafted up some legislation and it does this: New IDEA, Illegal Deduction Elimination Act, removes the Federal deductibility for wages and benefits that are paid to illegals. It allows for an employer to go on the basic pilot program on the Internet, instant check I call it, entered the Social Security number and some other data. That search mechanism goes out to the database of the Department of Homeland Security, NCIC, and comes back and it will tell you if that identifies, the information entered identifies someone who is legal to work in the United States.

If an employer uses the instant check program, they get a safe harbor protection from the New IDEA. But if they do not use instant check or if they use it and ignore the results, they know or should have known they are hiring an illegal, and the IRS, in the course of their normal audits, would come in and remove that deductibility.

So presumably, let us go back to the \$10 an hour employee. That \$10 an hour employee would have been a \$10 deduction for the employer from their income side. It would go over to the schedule C side of their income tax. But when the IRS looked at that and determined the \$10 that you paid went to an illegal, the company knew or should have known it was an illegal, they remove that from the schedule C and it goes back over into the gross receipts and presumably becomes profit.

If this is a company, corporate income tax perhaps in the 34 percent

bracket, then their elimination of that \$10 deduction from their income becomes income and the interest and the penalty and the tax on that accrues to about \$6 an hour. So your \$10-an-hour employee when the IRS is done with their audit becomes about a \$16-an-hour employee. That makes it a circumstance by which a legal American can perhaps compete. A \$16-an-hour illegal does not look quite so good any more compared to the \$12 an hour legal.

Those kinds of rational decisions will be made by the millions across this country when we pass New IDEA, when the President signs New IDEA into law. It will dry up the jobs magnet. We need to shut down this jobs magnet because that is what is attracting the illegals into America. Shut off the jobs magnet, eliminate birthright citizenship, and seal up the border. If we could do those three things, what we would see happening is fewer people would be coming into the United States. Two of the biggest reasons to come here would be gone: Birthright citizenship and jobs. The jobs dry up.

□ 2250

And then the human traffic that is 4 million strong; this human haystack that pours across our border begins traveling back in the other direction and starts to head back south again. That will happen by the millions. I don't think it empties out 11 or 12 million. In fact, I think there are perhaps 20 or more million in this country that are illegal. But I think it maybe takes 30 to 40 percent of those that will go back south again. I know that there are quite a few that were working off the books that aren't even being deducted. They are working cheap enough that the employer decides, I am not going to do the book work on them; it is too much trouble. I am just simply going to hand them cash and pay them off.

But I also know that there are perhaps 50 percent or more that are on the books that are sending in these no-match Social Security numbers that go in the earning suspense file like the 34,000 for the single company.

We pass New IDEA, that changes some of that. That sends the traffic back to the south, shuts off the jobs magnet in many of these companies; and American citizens have a chance to go to work again, people that are lawfully present here in the United States, the green cardholders. Those that are trying to earn their citizenship the right way have an opportunity.

And what do we say, Madam Speaker, to the young people in America that decide they don't want to go to college and become a doctor or a lawyer or a scientist or somebody that is an MBA from Harvard? What do we say to those people that say, I have had 13 years of school, kindergarten, K-12. I have had it. I want to go to work. I want to work with my hands. I want to develop my skills. I want to start earning a pay-

check and bring it home, and I want to do something different with my life. This is the pace that I want. Those people have all been cut out of this.

I got a letter from a lady the other day. She and her husband had been involved in the construction business all their lives. They have been pushed out now. There is no opportunity for them. They are essentially jobless because illegal labor has undercut their wages to the point where they can't get a job anymore.

One Easter I was in a motel visiting my in-laws, and I happened to have a conversation there in between mass with a couple of people that were of Mexican descent. They were U.S. citizens. They happened to be working up in Nebraska. I said, Why are you here? And it is Easter and you are away from your families. And they said, well, we can't go to work down on the southern border because there are so many illegals down there that you can hire four of them for every one of us, so we have to come here to Nebraska. And one of them was going to the Philippines the next week. But they were traveling and sending their money back to their families in southern Texas because the proliferation of illegal labor shut them out of the job market in their own neighborhood, Madam Speaker. This goes on, over and over again.

But I beseech the United States Senate to cease discussion, deliberation, bringing language out of the Judiciary Committee that provides for guest worker-temporary worker. It is a flawed plan. There has never been a successful guest worker-temporary worker plan ever in the history of the world. The arrogance or the idea that you could configure one in committee and sit back and draw one up because you know what's best for America, without a model. And then what would happen is that comes over here from the Senate after you water down the enforcement that we sent over there, and you send us your temporary worker plan, which America knows can't work, and it comes to the floor of this Congress and for political reasons, nearly every one on that side of the aisle will vote for it, Madam Speaker.

And for whatever reasons, misguided reasons, I think, political reasons, because business wants cheap labor, some of the people on this side of the aisle will vote for it too and this will go, if it goes to the President, he will sign a temporary worker plan. It will be an amnesty plan, Madam Speaker. I have seen nothing that anyone has drafted up that is anything but an amnesty plan.

The American people know amnesty. They will understand amnesty, and they will let out a hue and cry and a scream that will be heard for generations if we fail them now; if we fail to provide enforcement at our border to build a fence, to seal that border and send a message that this is a sovereign line between two countries; if we fail to

sanction employers; if we fail to pass New IDEA; if we fail to put policies in place that cause people to migrate back to their home countries.

But if we can succeed in enforcement, we can also promote American values, Madam Speaker. In those countries that need help and the people who are coming here are the solutions for the countries that they are leaving. If they would go back to their home countries and build their countries and enforce the changes that are necessary for the reforms, the world is a better place. Their country is more prosperous, their children will have opportunities. And that is the legacy that can echo around the world. It can't succeed under guest worker-temporary worker.

We have an obligation and a duty to our Founding Fathers, to our constituents, to Americans, to God to preserve and protect this great country and to shape an immigration policy that is designed to enhance the economic, the social, and the cultural well-being of the United States of America.

BLUE DOG COALITION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DRAKE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ROSS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. ROSS. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the 37-member strong fiscally conservative Blue Dog Coalition, a group of 37 fiscally conservative Democrats that have a common goal, and that is to restore some common sense and fiscal discipline to our Nation's government, and on behalf of the Blue Dog Coalition, I rise this evening as I do every Tuesday evening to discuss the debt, the deficit, the budget and accountability within our government because I believe, as Members of Congress, Members of this body, we were sent here by the American people to be good stewards of our tax dollars.

I grew up at Midway United Methodist Church just outside of Prescott, in Hope, Arkansas. Heard a lot of sermons growing up about what it meant to be a good steward. And what I learned growing up at Midway Methodist Church about stewardship I believe also applies to being good stewards of our tax dollars.

And, Madam Speaker, I rise this evening because today the U.S. national debt is \$8,270,385,415,129 and some change. Again, that is a lot of numbers, and sometimes I get them a little confused. \$8,270,385,415,129. For every man and woman and child in America, including those being born right now, each individual in America's share, every man, woman and child's share of the national debt, comes to some \$27,000 and some change.

It is hard to believe now, but from 1998 through 2001, we had a balanced budget in this Nation. And yet for the last 6 years, this administration and this Republican Congress have given us the largest budget deficit ever, ever in

our Nation's history. It is time to restore some common sense and fiscal discipline to our Nation's government, and it must start with accountability.

Madam Speaker, we all, our heart goes out to all the people that were impacted as a result of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. Our heart goes out to so many people who lost their home and literally everything that they owned. It has been 7 months since that storm, and yet there are still so many things that are not happening the way they should within this administration and within FEMA, and one of those things is happening in my back yard.

I grew up in Prescott, Emmett and Hope, and went eighth through 12th grade at Hope public schools, graduated from Hope High School in 1979. I will be back there this coming Monday evening to keynote their annual chamber of commerce banquet.

But shortly after Hurricane Katrina, the Federal Emergency Management Agency showed up at the mayor's office at city hall in Hope, Arkansas, saying this. They showed up and they said, you know, Mr. Mayor, you have got this old World War II Army airport facility at your airport, these inactive runways, inactive taxiways, inactive tarmacs; and we want to use this as a FEMA staging area. And we are going to have manufactured homes, these 60- and 80-foot-long manufactured homes, 14-foot wide, two and three bedroom fully furnished manufactured homes coming and going, coming into the staging area at the airport, these inactive closed military runways from the World War II days; and then they will be coming in, they will be going out.

Well, Madam Speaker, they came and they came and they came and they came and they came, but they never left.

□ 2300

Well, now some 300 have left. 10,777 brand new, fully furnished manufactured homes arrived at the airport in Hope, Arkansas, with the theory being that they would all be stored on these inactive runways.

Today about 25 percent of them are stored on these inactive runways. 75 percent of them are stored in a pasture. In the past I have referred to it as a cow pasture. And the mayor down there in Hope reminded me there have not been cows in that field in a long, long time.

But the point I am trying to get across is 75 percent of these manufactured homes are just sitting there on grass. Someone told me the other day to start calling it a hay meadow. 75 percent of them are just sitting there on the grass.

In fact, Madam Speaker, if you have ever wondered what 10,777 manufactured homes look like, that is just a sampling of them with an aerial view. This is the active runway at Hope. These are the inactive runways. As you can see, they tried their best to store them on them, but then they ran out of room.

If you wonder why I call it a cow pasture, this gives you a pretty good close up view of it. There is your barbed wire fence. There is the pasture. And there is the manufactured homes just sitting there. These were actually parked in my home town of Prescott waiting to get into the FEMA staging area in Hope.

Now in all fairness, when I raised this issue there were 10,777 manufactured homes sitting in Hope, Arkansas. They have since moved 300 of those to Louisiana. 300 out of 10,777, which obviously if you do the math means we have still got 10,477 manufactured homes sitting in Hope, Arkansas at the airport and in this pasture, this hay meadow.

And what is appalling about that is that 7 months after this storm in the middle of winter, in places like Pass Christian, Mississippi, there are still people living in tents, living in tents at a time that we have 10,477 brand new fully furnished manufactured homes sitting in Hope, Arkansas, 450 miles from the eye of the storm.

To put it another way, if you stack them end to end, they will stretch from Texas to Mississippi. There are \$431 million worth of manufactured homes sitting at the airport. I was down there with the Democratic Leader of the Senate, Senator REID, and Senator PRYOR just this past Saturday urging FEMA once again to get moving, urging FEMA once again to get these manufactured homes to the people that need them.

What does FEMA say? Well, we will not put them in a flood zone, we will not put them in a floodplain. And under a normal situation, I would say that makes sense. But the reality is, that everybody that lost their home that needs a home, their land is in a flood plain.

And surely to goodness FEMA knew that before they purchased 10,000 of these brand new fully furnished manufactured homes. So what is FEMA's response? FEMA's response is that this week they have awarded a bid, just in the last few days at least, they have awarded a bid, and they are beginning to gravel, they are beginning to gravel 170 acres of this pasture land, costing the taxpayers \$4.2 million, so that they can continue to store these manufactured homes out of fear that sitting on the pasture they are eventually going to begin to sink.

Madam Speaker, that is an example of the lack of accountability within our Government. That is how our Government, this Republican Congress, this President, is spending our tax money. And all I can tell you, Madam Speaker, is all it takes is an executive order of the President to require FEMA to locate these 10,477 manufactured homes to the people who need them who lost their home and everything they own in Louisiana. The President can do it with one signature on one piece of paper.

But since he has refused to do that, I am proud to share with you that I have

written a bill, introduced a bill into this session of Congress, that would basically require FEMA to get moving, to require FEMA to temporarily locate these to the people who need them in Louisiana.

Finally, the most important part of this is that these manufactured homes are not permanent housing, they are temporary housing for 18 months. What is worse? To have these 10,477 manufactured homes spread over multiple flood plains in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, or have them all sitting there in this pasture at the airport in Hope, where there will be a tornado watch or a tornado warning every 10 days for the next 3 months.

This area is commonly referred to as Tornado Alley. My home county is one county over. We had tornado watches just this weekend. This is an example of how taxpayers are fed up with our Government. This is an example of the lack of accountability in our Government.

And as a member of the Blue Dog Coalition, a group of 37 fiscally conservative Democrats, we rise this evening to ask the President, to ask this Republican Congress, to exercise some common sense and good judgment and join us in trying to get FEMA to get these manufactured homes out of Hope and to the people who so desperately need them.

Now for the rest of this hour, we are going to be talking about accountability. We are going to be talking about the debt, we are going to be talking about the deficit, we are going to be talking about the budget.

Madam Speaker, I am extremely pleased this evening to be joined by a real leader within the Blue Dog Coalition, someone who has been elected the co-chair for administration within the Blue Dog Coalition, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. ROSS. And I am always pleased to join follow Blue Dogs on the floor of the House of Representatives to talk about the issue of fiscal responsibility, and also about accountability, which go hand in hand.

The Blue Dogs have made a point of trying to make sure that people understand the magnitude of the debt. Mr. ROSS showed the slide that showed over \$8 trillion of debt. If we divide that among every man, woman and child in this country, that is over \$27,000 for everybody.

And the accountability issue that we have talked about, let's just take that as one issue to talk about now. Because the Blue Dogs have promoted what they call their 12-point plan that will lead us back to fiscal responsibility.

One of the points has to do with accountability. See the example Mr. ROSS gave where you have money being wasted and you wonder what is going on, that is indicative of a broader problem within the Federal Government.

So many agencies within this Government are unable to offer a clean

audit of their books. It is pretty remarkable when you think about it. Businesses would be out of business if they ran this way. And so under the Blue Dog 12-point plan, we think you have to put a structure in place that will force fiscal responsibility, one of the planks of the 12-point plan says that if there is a Government agency that cannot give you a clean audit of their books, their funding is frozen at the previous year's level. No increase for inflation or anything else.

In other words, we are going to create a strong incentive for the people working in that Government agency to make sure that they can at least give you a clean accounting of their books. That is what we should all want. That is what we should all demand quite frankly as citizens of this country.

There is nothing Republican or Democrat about this issue. That is just basic accountability. It is the taxpayers' money. They ought to be able to have an answer when they ask the question, how is it being spent?

And there are too many agencies within this Government who today cannot give you an accurate answer. And it adds up to a lot of money. The most recent year for which we have cumulative data was in 2003. And the Federal Government does not know where over \$24 billion was spent in that year; \$24½ billion, roughly speaking, is unaccounted for during that year.

That is enough to fund the entire Department of Justice. And we do not know where the money is. I find that amazing. So that is one of the 12 points that the Blue Dogs have offered as a legislative package that we think will help restore some fiscal sanity to the Federal system.

You see, when you take a look at it over time you see deficits occur, and you see certain actions to try to correct that. That is one of the best lessons we all learn if we are in our own household or own our own business, and we saw a year where we lost money, in other words we spent more than we would take in, we would take actions to correct that.

You do not see that happening right now in Washington. That is a concern for me. And in my tenure in Washington, I am in my sixth year here now, I have become convinced that we need to put rules in place, you need to create a structure that forces everybody to be fiscally responsible, forces the Congress and forces the President both to be fiscally responsible.

And that is where this 12-point plan comes into play. The accountability plank is the first plank I talked about. There are a couple of others that are real straight forward that I would like to mention as well. One is we believe that there ought to believe a balanced budget amendment in the Constitution.

Forty-five States have such an amendment. They seem to be doing pretty well in that regard. We think that the Federal Government ought to have that sort of requirement as well.

So there is a structural requirement for balanced budgets.

□ 2310

Secondly, we think as Blue Dogs that we ought to put in mechanisms that force you to pay for new programs. So if you got a new program that costs a certain amount of money, you have to pay for it by taking money away from something else. And if you have a new tax cut that costs money, you have to pay for it somewhere else.

By the way, this is not a new idea, this concept of pay as you go for new programs. That set of rules or standard existed in the Federal Government. It started in 1990 during the first Bush administration. Congress passed this legislation. The first President Bush signed it into law, and that created this structure where there was more accountability, where you paid for new programs. Unfortunately, after all the success of that, they expired in 2001, those budget rules; and since then we are going without them. And the Blue Dogs have introduced legislation every year to try to move ahead with that type of budget enforcement mechanism in terms of pay as you go, but we have not been able to get a vote on that.

So that is another point of the 12-point plan, be responsible, pay for new things, find another place to pay for it. Live within your means. It is a concept that all of us can relate to. That is the way we approach things when we sit down around the family dinner table and talk about our own household budget. And if you are a small businessman, you figure out that you have to live within your means, and you make your adjustments and you make your decisions.

Until we put that structure in place here in Washington, my concern is we are not going to have people making those decisions. So I am, as I said, always pleased to join my Blue Dogs colleagues in the House of Representatives to have a discussion about how we can move ahead with fiscal responsibility, what it is going to take.

Here is the thing I find in politics these days. It is easy for people to talk about the problems. We are here tonight offering a solution. We are offering a plan that helps us get away from this pattern, this unending pattern of increasing debt, and that is the kind of thing that I think folks in this country want from their elected officials. They want ideas and they want solutions. And that is why I think this 12-point plan merits everyone's attention, and I think this whole issue of fiscal responsibility is one that ought to bridge across party lines because this is doing what is right for this country, not what is right for one party or the other. This is the right thing to do for this country. It is the right thing to do for all of our citizens. It is the right thing to do because every man, woman and child, as I said earlier, right now owes over \$27,000. And we owe it to them and we owe it to future generations to make

sure that we do not have an ever-increasing obligation of debt.

I am going to continue to participate in this conversation, but right now I am going to turn it back over to Congressman Ross. I appreciate his leadership in managing this hour discussion on the House floor. Congressman Ross, I look forward to continuing this discussion about moving ahead with the fiscally responsible country.

Mr. ROSS. I thank the gentleman from Utah, and the gentleman from Utah raises a couple of good points. First and foremost is that as members of the fiscally conservative Blue Dog coalition, 37 members strong, we are sick and tired of all the partisan bickering that goes on at our Nation's Capitol. It should not matter if it is a Democratic idea or a Republican idea. It ought to matter that it is a commonsense idea and does it make sense for the people that send us here to be their voice in our Nation's Capitol?

I see these Democrats that vote 98 percent of the time with the Democratic Party, and I see these Republicans that vote 98 percent of the time with the Republican Party. And I submit to you, you do not need a brain to do that. And I do not think that is why people sent us here. I think they sent us here to look at the issue and to judge it on its merits and whether it makes sense for the people back home.

There is a lot of criticism that goes on in this Chamber, a lot of people that criticize each other and each party. We are here tonight to point out that there is a problem: the largest budget deficit ever in our Nation's history. The largest debt ever in our Nation's history. More importantly, as the gentleman from Utah pointed out, we are here this evening to offer up our plan, our plan for a budget reform, our plan, a 12-point reform plan, for curing our Nation's addiction to deficit spending.

The gentleman from Utah raised two of 12 points very eloquently. One of those is require agencies to put their fiscal house in order. Again, that is just a commonsense idea. But as the gentleman said 16, 16 of 23 major Federal agencies cannot issue a simple audit of their books. Worse, the Federal Government cannot account for \$24.5 billion it spent in 2003. Government auditors should be doing a better job of tracking taxpayer dollars, and the Blue Dog Coalition proposes a budget freeze on any Federal agency that cannot properly balance its books.

Another point the gentleman from Utah raised was requiring a balanced budget. As he pointed out, 49 States in America require a balance budget. I served for 10 years in the Senate in Arkansas. We were required to provide for a balanced budget. My wife makes sure that we have a balanced budget at the Ross household in Prescott, Arkansas. And our banker requires us to have a balanced budget at our family pharmacy that we own back home in Prescott, Arkansas.

As members of the Blue Dog Coalition, we support a constitutional

amendment to require a balanced budget every year except in times of war or a national emergency. The Blue Dogs believe a balanced budget amendment is the only way, the only way to ensure fiscal discipline in Congress. The Blue Dog balanced budget amendment would require a three-fifths vote of both the House and Senate to increase the debt limit or to waive the balanced budget requirement. In addition, the Blue Dog balanced budget amendment protects Social Security from benefit cuts and forbids increases in Social Security payroll taxes in order to balance the budget.

Let me repeat: our amendment protects Social Security from benefit cuts and forbids increases in Social Security, payroll taxes in order to balance the budget.

Madam Speaker, again, the Blue Dog Coalition, who are we? We are 37 members strong. We are a group of fiscally conservative Democrats who are trying to offer up some common sense, some new direction, and some leadership on fiscal issues in this Congress.

Madam Speaker, if you have any comments or questions for us, I would invite you, Madam Speaker, to e-mail us at BlueDog@mail.house.gov. That is BlueDog@mail.house.gov.

At this time in this Special Order on the budget, the debt, the deficit, and the manufactured homes in Hope, Arkansas, a good example of a lack of accountability in this administration and this Republican-led Congress, I am pleased to call on the co-chair for communications within the Blue Dog Coalition. Someone that has been elected to a leadership position in the Blue Dog Coalition. Someone that I have a great deal of respect for, and that is the gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA).

Mr. CARDOZA. Thank you, Mr. ROSS. It is great to be here again with you as we talk about the fiscal challenges that face our country.

I was glad to hear you talk about how the Blue Dog Coalition has tried to, in a bipartisan nature, work with the other side of the aisle to bring about some fiscal responsibility. In fact, the Blue Dog Coalition sent a letter to the Speaker and to the President asking for a bipartisan working group to try and get to the bottom of balancing the budget and dealing with this fiscal irresponsibility. We have yet to hear from the President. We would certainly like to sit down with him and discuss our ideas to bring fiscal accountability to our Nation's government.

As moderates and fiscal hawks, the Blue Dogs are just trying to do the right thing for America. We are trying to get engaged in a real debate on fiscal responsibility because we need to return honesty and accountability to our Nation's finances.

I am deeply concerned with the continued deficit spending and the complete disregard for fiscally responsible policies and really a fundamental dis-

honest budget process. The President's proposed \$2.7 trillion budget will decrease domestic spending, yet still leave a massive \$355 billion budget deficit for this fiscal year. But the \$355 billion is not the whole story. The President's figure deliberately leaves out the cost of the effort of Iraq and Afghanistan and the potential future costs of rebuilding of the gulf region and fixing the alternative minimum tax that is plaguing more and more middle-class Americans every year.

All of these issues that were left off the budget are all known costs that will drive up the deficit more than what has been stated in the President's document.

□ 2320

Some would say that the President's budget is a nice break from reality television. The President's budget does nothing to make the Federal Government more accountable for taxpayer dollars.

Every year, the President issues two vital budgeting documents, the budget and the financial report of the United States. You have heard of the first but probably not of the second, and why is it completely ignored? The budget is widely distributed to every Member of Congress and the national press. The financial report, however, is distributed to fewer than 20 Members of Congress with no press release.

The budget says that the deficit is \$319 billion in 2005, but the financial report says it was \$760 billion, over twice as large as the budget that was distributed to all Members of Congress. The difference is that the budget uses a cash-based accounting which only the smallest businesses of America use because it hides future obligations, thus, painting a potentially unrealistic and misleading picture of the Federal Government's overall performance.

According to David Walker, the comptroller of the General Accountability Office, his statement was that it is painting a potentially unrealistic and misleading picture of the Federal Government's overall performance.

The financial report of America uses accrual accounting, the method required by law for every business in America with revenues over \$5 million. The financial report takes into account future obligations of the Federal Government and presents a clearer, more understandable picture of Federal finances.

So when Mr. ROSS is talking about the problems in our budget process, that is one of the things that the Blue Dogs want to highlight is that the true deficit, as you have on your poster down there, is \$760 billion for 2005, double what was in the President's budget.

The Blue Dog coalition believes that both the House and Senate should use a more realistic financial report number for its budget, rather than budget numbers that we talk about because it is a truer accounting, and this is not even taking into consideration some of the

other spending like we know we are going to have to spend to take care of some of the problems in Katrina and some of the devastated areas of the gulf coast.

I really appreciate you taking me down to Hope, Arkansas, to the airport down there a few weeks ago to see these trailers. I do not know if you have talked about them tonight since I just came down on the floor.

Mr. ROSS. Oh, yeah.

Mr. CARDOZA. The reality is that there is nearly \$1 billion in trailers throughout Arkansas, half a billion dollars in your district. It is really wasted. Those trailers should be used for folks who are in flood zones and need them, not sitting sinking in the mud in Hope, Arkansas. So I appreciate you highlighting this fact once again.

I appreciate those in the gallery being able to see the pictures of just wasted tax dollars, \$1 billion in your home State, and thank you for having me here tonight, once again, and for leading this hour, and I will be happy to engage with you as we go on.

Mr. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, and to clarify, it is about half a billion dollars. I believe it is about \$431 million worth of manufactured homes sitting there in that pasture at the airport.

Mr. CARDOZA. I believe if you take all the 20,000 throughout the entire State of Arkansas, it is about \$800 million.

Mr. ROSS. Some of those are in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, several staging areas, but by far, 10,477. When you were there, there were 10,777, and the good news is 300 have left. There is still 10,477 manufactured homes, brand new, fully furnished sitting there in a pasture at the airport in Hope.

The Inspector General had indicated they were sinking in the mud. Not true. Our farm families can just tell you, we have just faced the worst drought ever. Our farmers are used to 50 inches of rain. We did not get 25. We are not sinking in the mud yet. Instead of getting them off the pasture before winter weather sets in and spring weather sets in and they do begin to sink, instead of getting these homes to the people who need them, FEMA's response is we are going to spend \$4.2 million graveling, graveling, 170 acres out here so they will not just sit here on the pasture like they are doing right there.

Again, people like this in places like Pass Christian, Mississippi, continue 7 months later to live in a tent while our Federal Government, this administration, has 10,477 brand new, fully furnished manufactured homes sitting at the Hope airport in Hope, Arkansas.

I am convinced there is a lot more wrong with FEMA than Michael Brown, its former director, and I can tell you that if I was President of the United States I would be finding me a new FEMA director.

The gentleman from California pointed out the real United States 2005 deficit is \$760 billion and explained how we

come up with that. Again, the deficit for 2005, based on a cash-basis accounting is \$319 billion. We do not need to make it any worse than that. I mean, that is one of the worst budget deficits ever in our Nation's history. Again, it is hard to believe we had a balanced budget for the first time in 40 years from 1998–2001, but we did.

In 2005, on cash-basis accounting, which is what our government, our Congress, this administration, uses when it comes to the budget, the deficit was \$319 billion. When we say the real United States deficit for 2005 was \$760 billion, that is based on accrual accounting.

Again, it was former Senator John Glenn when he was a Member here in the United States Congress that passed the law that said the Secretary of Treasury must issue a financial report of the United States Government every year. Again, when they issued the budget, the budget is delivered with a lot of fanfare to Capitol Hill. You see it on the news and read about it in the paper and hear about it on the radio. Thousands of copies are delivered. There is at least one copy delivered, usually several, to every congressional Member's office.

But when it comes to the financial report of the United States government, only about 20 copies are delivered to Capitol Hill, and that is because this administration, this Republican Congress, does not want you to know the truth about the debt, the deficit and the budget.

Now, do not take our word for it. This is David Walker, who is the Comptroller General of the United States General Accountability Office. What did he say: The current financial reporting model does not clearly and transparently show the wide range of responsibilities, programs and activities. It provides a potentially unrealistic and misleading picture of the Federal Government's overall performance, financial condition and future fiscal outlook. That is David Walker, and obviously, as I indicated earlier, he is the Comptroller General of the United States General Accountability Office.

Now, when we talk about instead of using cash base accounting and accrual base accounting, what is all that about, well, I can tell you our government, our Congress, demands every business is required to use the accrual method of accounting if the business has inventory, if the business is a C corporation, or if there are annual sales of \$5 million dollars.

This accrual accounting is the method that this Congress demands businesses in America to use, including our family business back home in Preston, and if I do not use accrual accounting, I am trouble in with the IRS and our government, and yet, our own government that sets these rules in place does not use this method of accounting. They use the cash-base accounting method which is a way for them to

play games with the numbers and indicate that the deficit for 2005 was \$319 billion instead of \$760 billion.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam Speaker, one of the things that my constituents ask me when I go home is how we got into this mess, and they say, well, it was just a few years ago in 1997, we actually started paying down the national debt. Then when Mr. Clinton left office in the year 2000, we were actually making good progress paying down the debt and we had 4 years a row in balance and paying down.

But there is one very critical thing that happened in 2001, and that was that the PAYGO rules were suspended. Those rules were put in place by a bipartisan Congress in 1997, and those PAYGO rules said that you had to pay for what you spent, just like we have to do in our home budget.

□ 2330

And if you were to spend more money, you had to either find a budget cut someplace, or you had to find tax revenues to pay for it. So for 4 years, on a bipartisan agreement negotiated between Newt Gingrich and President Clinton, the country lived within its means. Then in the year 2001, those rules were suspended.

Since that has happened, we have amassed some of the biggest deficits in the history of our country, all financed, or virtually all financed, unfortunately, through deficit spending. And that is being financed by foreign governments. In fact, our colleague, JOHN TANNER, is very often quoted as saying that we have borrowed more money from foreign governments in the last 5 years than in the rest of the history of the United States combined.

In fact, he is also fond of saying that if we were going to have to go in, if there was a war between China and Taiwan, and we went in to defend Taiwan like our treaties obligate us to do, we would have to borrow the money from China to defend Taiwan against China. That is how crazy this system has now gotten.

So we can see how dangerous this foreign obligation has become for our country. And I thank the gentleman for highlighting the budget problems in his speech, and I yield back.

Mr. ROSS. I would like to invite the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON), co-chair for administration within the 37-Member strong fiscally conservative Democratic coalition to join us. And one of the things we talked about is we want to point out the problem, and there is a problem.

Madam Speaker, if you have comments for the Blue Dogs, I would encourage you to e-mail us at bluedog@mail.house.gov. That is bluedog@mail.house.gov. We welcome, Madam Speaker, your comments, concerns, or questions.

One of the things that we have talked about is this debt, and let me just say

that the reason the debt should matter to you is because our Nation is spending a half billion dollars a day. A half billion, with a "b," dollars a day simply paying interest on the national debt.

You know, I have got a lot of folks in my district that have been waiting for longer than I have been alive for I-69 to be completed through Arkansas. It is going to take about \$1.5 billion to do that. I could build I-69 across Arkansas, across my district, and create jobs and economic opportunities with just 3 days' interest on the national debt. On the western side of my district, everybody has been waiting since I was a small child for I-49 to come through that part of my district, which my district is about half of Arkansas. Again, it is about \$1.5 billion. Just with 3 days' interest on the national debt, I could build I-49 through Arkansas. We could build 100 brand-new elementary schools every single day in America just on the interest we are paying on the national debt.

So it is what we refer to in the Blue Dog Coalition as the debt tax, D-E-B-T. The debt tax. And that is one tax that cannot go away until we restore some common sense and fiscal discipline to our Nation's government. As long as we have these massive interest payments hanging over our head as a Nation, then America's real priorities and America's future will hang in the balance waiting for an opportunity for us to meet America's real priorities.

Now, the gentleman from Utah indicated to us about the fact of what we are all about. We are not just here to criticize. We do have a problem. We have to acknowledge the problem, and we have to point out the problem; but we are here to offer up a solution. We have a plan, a plan for meaningful budget reform, a plan for curing our Nation's addiction to deficit spending.

I would welcome the gentleman from Utah to go through the other 10 points with us. And I would welcome the gentleman from California to jump in at any point, and I would love for us to just have a discussion here about the Blue Dog Coalition's 12-point plan.

I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Well, I thank Mr. ROSS. I think it is important to talk about the fact that you ought to have a plan. You know, you have a family business you own back in Arkansas, a pharmacy; and when you borrow money to help take out a business loan, the bank asks you for a plan, how are you going to pay that back.

Right now, the Federal Government is borrowing money, and I do not know that there is a plan out there that has been articulated for how we are going to pay that back.

Mr. CARDOZA. We haven't heard about it, for sure.

Mr. MATHESON. And I think that is something we should expect. I think that is a reasonable request to ask.

I did want to reiterate one point that Mr. ROSS was making when he said

why this matters. He said some people say it doesn't matter. They say, ah, these deficits, it is really not that big a deal, and it is okay. We haven't seen any huge disruption in the economy with these deficits, so they don't matter. Well, the Blue Dogs think they do matter. We think they matter for a lot of reasons.

First of all, they matter because right now this is one of the fastest growing parts of the Federal budget. And so what you are doing, what you are doing with the Federal budget growing so fast, in terms of the interest component, is you are saying, you know what, we are not going to do other things. So there is an opportunity cost, if you will, or lost opportunities, where we are not going to invest in important programs, investing in people, in their education, and investing in transportation infrastructure in the country. We are crowding that out because interest is growing as part of our national debt.

Secondly, you are taking away capital that otherwise might be invested in the private sector. It would help our economy grow. Instead, we are taking it in to pay back government debt here. If the government wasn't asking for that debt, then investors would be investing that much more in the private sector. Our economy could very well be doing better with that increased investment in the economy.

Thirdly, I don't like to pay taxes. I don't think that anybody likes to pay taxes. And what we are doing is we are ensuring a tax burden for generations to come, probably in perpetuity, quite frankly, if we don't turn this thing around, in terms of the tax burdens to pay this interest cost.

And, finally, the fourth reason I think we ought to be concerned. Actually, I will give two more. The fourth reason why I think we ought to be concerned about this debt is because while it hasn't happened yet, in the overall context of supply and demand, the more we are gobbling up debt and asking people to invest in debt instruments in this country, there is going to be an upward pressure on interest rates. And that is not good for our economy.

The final point, the one that my colleague, Mr. CARDOZA, raised, is that this country is entering a new situation they have never faced before in this country, and that is an increasing reliance on foreign government owning the debt of the United States of America. This raises some economic security issues we have never faced before that are hard to get your arms around, but I think it causes concern for all of us.

So there are five quick reasons I offer for why you ought to be concerned about the debt and you ought to be concerned about deficits. And if you don't feel some negative impact of it immediately today, those five reasons I just listed all ought to be cause for concern about why we ought to be fis-

cally responsible and we ought to get our arms around the debt.

I yield to Mr. CARDOZA.

Mr. CARDOZA. One of the things that you said that I want to dig in a little deeper to is it really precludes our options in times of crisis. If we were to have another September 11 hit tomorrow, and 2 weeks later another Hurricane Katrina hit someplace on the gulf coast, could we afford the \$200 billion we spent after September 11 again on top of everything else? And would we be so willing or even able to bail out another gulf coast situation?

We know that calamities are going to happen. In fact, that is one of the 12 points in our Blue Dog plan is to put away a rainy day fund because we know, as sure as the next drought or the next monsoon comes, the next rain storm, there will be another calamity that will befall us. It may be wildfires in the West or a flood in the Midwest. We have challenges that will continue to face our country, and, frankly, the world. And oftentimes the world looks to our country to solve these issues, like the tsunami and other things.

But we are becoming stretched thinner all the time; and the point you raise, Mr. MATHESON, on not being able to have the options because we are running out of dollars, is one that I think we have to think about as a country.

Mr. MATHESON. And let me put a human face on another aspect where investment is being crowded out that just occurred in my office today, and may have occurred in your offices too. A lot of us on Capitol Hill had visits from families today with folks who generally have a child with diabetes, so it is the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. And they were visiting Congress to plead for investment in basic research dollars to help pursue both better treatments for those who have this disease and also looking for cures as well.

□ 2340

That is the type of investment in public money that pays such huge dividends for us as a country. But growing interest expense is crowding out wonderful investments like basic health research. That is a wonderful opportunity we heard about today on Capitol Hill from families that are passionate on pursuing that interest. But with interest crowding out that the opportunity to make that type of investment, that is another reason to be concerned about the debt.

Mr. ROSS. I have to give it to this President, who has managed to give us the largest budget deficit in our Nation's history, while at the same time cutting programs that are important to people, programs for education, programs for farm families, and the list goes on and on. How does he continue to do that? He proposes tax cuts for those earning more than \$400,000 a year. I do not have many folks in my district who earn \$400,000 a year. I have voted for tax cuts in the past. Back in times of surplus, before 9/11 and before

Iraq and Afghanistan when we really had a surplus, I thought it made sense to give people some of their money back.

But for us to continue to borrow money from foreign governments to give tax breaks may make for good politics, but it makes for bad fiscal policy. But what the gentleman is talking about in terms of the foreign debt, again the debt \$8,270,385,415,129 and some change. Who owns that debt? Who do we owe that money to?

Well, we owe \$2.174 trillion to foreign lenders. Compare that to only \$23 billion we owed to foreign holdings back in 1993. As the gentleman from California pointed out earlier, this administration, this President, this Republican Congress, has borrowed more money from foreign central banks and foreign investors in the past 5 years than the previous 42 Presidents combined.

Who are they? Japan is the top 10. Japan, we owe them \$682.8 billion. China has loaned our government \$249.8 billion. The United Kingdom, \$223.2 billion. The Caribbean Banking Center, they have loaned us \$115.3 billion. Taiwan, \$71.3 billion. OPEC, and we wonder why gasoline is \$2.25 a gallon, OPEC has loaned our government, \$67.8 billion. Korea, \$66.5 billion. Germany \$65.7 billion; Canada \$53.8 billion; and Hong Kong \$46.5 billion.

I am very concerned about what that means to our national security as these foreign countries will be able to have such a tremendous and dramatic influence on our monetary policy. I find that appalling. I find it reprehensible, and I find it something that we need to correct and we need to correct it now by getting our fiscal house back in order.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California as we go through our 12-point plan.

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam Speaker, I was going to say, one of the things that I like about being a Blue Dog and fighting for fiscal responsibility with the Blue Dogs, we do not just criticize but we also have a plan. Mr. MATHESON gave the first two planks in our 12-point plan to restore fiscal sanity to the United States, which is to have a balanced budget and don't let Congress buy on credit. We call it PAYGO, pay as you go.

There are a number of other things that we have like the third plank in our plan is to put a lid on spending, to have a freeze on additional spending until we can get our fiscal house in order.

Fourth, we require Federal agencies to put their fiscal house in order. As you said, 16 or 17 of the Federal departments cannot balance. They cannot even tell you where the money is going.

The fifth plank of the plan is make Congress tell taxpayers how much they are spending in the bills we pass. We do not tell taxpayers how much we are continuing to authorize every year.

The sixth point in the plan is we are going to require a rainy day fund so we set aside money for the natural disasters that befall our country on a regular basis.

Number seven, and this is really important because we are getting ready to do this as we speak, and that is do not hide the vote to raise the debt limit. Right now under the rules of this House and in the Senate, we are going to raise the debt limit without taking a vote of this House on a recorded vote so each Member of Congress has to put their voting card in and be recorded on raising the debt limit. That is just not appropriate.

Number 9 is to ensure that Congress reads the bills it is voting on. What a novel concept. We actually believe each bill should have to sit on the Speaker's desk for 3 days to give us time to prepare and actually know what is in legislation. It was 2 years ago that we passed the Medicare prescription drug bill. We got that bill 20 hours before we were voting on it and that bill was 680 pages, 678 pages long. I can tell you one thing for sure, no Member of Congress was able to read that bill and know what was in it. And that is probably why it cost the American people double what they told it was going to cost.

The next plank is to justify pet projects. We believe that every earmark passed in this Congress should be justified by the Member of Congress that is asking. There should be a paragraph written about every request and that the Member should have to sign it and say they stand by that earmark.

We would not have the scandals of Mr. Abramoff and all of the other problems that are befalling this Chamber if every Member had to justify their pet projects and earmarks.

Number 10, we require an honest cost estimate for every bill.

Number 11, be sure that every bill fits within the budget that we pass at the beginning of the year. We pass a budget, and we never look at it again. We continue to pass bills that most likely will not fit into that budget, so we just keep expanding the budget with every bill that comes through here after the budget is passed.

The final plank is that we do a better job of oversight. Right now, Congress passes oversight and frankly, we never go back and look at what we have passed to make sure that it is doing the job that we intended when we passed that legislation.

Those twelve points are just the first step in restoring fiscal accountability and making sure that we live within our means.

As I said before, in September, I joined my colleagues in the Blue Dog Coalition in writing a letter asking President Bush to host an emergency bipartisan budget summit to put our Nation's fiscal house back in order. Unfortunately, our genuine effort to engage the Republicans in a reasonable discussion on the budget was brushed

aside. We have yet to receive a response to our letter. I think even this White House should be able to pen a letter back to us in the months since we sent it to them. I know they have gotten it. We have talked to them about it on this floor. We have talked to our colleagues in this Chamber on a regular basis requesting cooperation to get together and work together to solve the problems facing this country, and we have not gotten a response.

Mr. ROSS. As we wind down this hour that we do every Tuesday night, as members of the 37-member strong fiscally conservative Democratic Blue Dog coalition, I would like to remind you, Madam Speaker, the reason why deficits matter, deficits reduce economic growth. They burden our children and grandchildren's liabilities. They increase our reliance on foreign lenders who now own some 46 percent of our publicly held debt.

It matters because as a Nation, at a time when we are spending half a billion dollars a day simply paying interest, not principal, just interest on the national debt, we are also increasing that debt. We are increasing it to the tune of about a billion dollars a day, \$260 million every day going to Iraq, \$33 million every day going to Afghanistan, but do not dare ask how a single dime of your tax money, \$260 million a day going to Iraq, \$33 million a day going to Afghanistan, do not dare ask this administration how it is being spent. Do not dare ask them because they will say you are unpatriotic.

As taxpayers, I think this administration has a duty and an obligation to let the taxpayers understand that he has, that this President has a plan on how this \$260 million a day is being spent of your tax money.

□ 2350

We all want to make sure that our soldiers get the equipment they need and get taken care of and can get back home to their families as soon as possible. And the President, if he is going to spend \$260 million in a day to Iraq, he ought to give us a plan. He ought to give us a plan. He owes it to the American taxpayers. He certainly owes it to our troops.

Mr. CARDOZA. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROSS. Yes, I would.

Mr. CARDOZA. I just want to highlight that there is precedent to doing it a different way. During World War II, then-Senator Truman formed a commission that actually did an audit and went after wartime profiteers and, in fact, did a great job at getting to the bottom of the fact that there were people trying to profit irresponsibly on the backs of our soldiers during World War II. So he went in and got to the bottom of the overcharging and the contracting fraud and really cleaned up those who were trying to take advantage of the situation that the world found itself in.

That is the kind of accountability that we need today, Mr. ROSS, and I ap-

preciate that you are bringing this up. It is not unpatriotic to question how our taxpayer dollars are being spent. In fact, if we don't waste our taxpayer dollars, then there is more money available to actually spend doing the right thing by our troops. Thank you for raising that issue.

Mr. ROSS. I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA), the co-chair of the fiscally conservative Democratic Blue Dog Coalition, for joining me this evening. I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) for joining me this evening, the co-chair for administration within the Blue Dog Coalition.

And, Madam Speaker, if you have got comments, concerns, or questions regarding our discussion this evening about the budget, the debt and the deficit, the manufactured homes sitting in a pasture in Hope, Arkansas, I would encourage you to e-mail me. Bluedog@mail.house.gov. That is bluedog@mail.house.gov.

As we finish this Special Order each week, it is a very sobering thing that we do. As you can see, when we started this hour, the national debt was \$8,270,385,415,129-and-some-change. Just in the hour that we have been on the floor this evening discussing the budget, the debt, the deficit and, yes, a solution, a 12-point plan for budget reform, the deficit has increased by approximately \$41,666,000. It is a very sobering thing that we do at the end of this hour each Tuesday night. But the national debt, 60 minutes later, is no longer this number here. It is \$8,270,430,081,129. So, again, the deficit now, at the beginning of this evening it was \$8,270,385,415,129-and-some-change. One hour later it has increased approximately \$41,666,000. The national debt now stands at \$8,270,430,081,129-and-some-change.

Madam Speaker, we will be back next Tuesday evening. Well, Congress is on recess next week. But the following week we will be back on Tuesday evening to continue this discussion about the budget, the debt, and the deficit. We raise these issues because, you see, my grandparents left this country better than they found it for my parents. And my parents left this country better than they found it for our generation. And, Madam Speaker, I believe we have a duty and an obligation to try and leave this country better than we found it for our children and our grandchildren. That is why we are here.

THE OFFICIAL TRUTH SQUAD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DRAKE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to come before the House this evening and appreciate the leadership granting me the opportunity to share a few words with the Speaker and with the House.

I know it is late. We just have five more minutes this evening in our House session, but I am here to represent the Official Truth Squad. And the Official Truth Squad, as so many folks know, was begun by a group of freshmen Republicans. Having been in Congress now for about 15 months, and throughout the last year, we had talked with each other and with others in Congress about why is it that you so often hear so much misinformation and disinformation on the floor of the House. And so we thought what we would do as a group is to get together and begin the Official Truth Squad.

And I know it is late, Madam Speaker, and I was going to give folks a break and not take the remaining 5 minutes of the evening, but I was sitting over in my office and I was listening to the previous presentation by some well-meaning folks on the other side of the aisle, and they talked about this, the need for accountability in the budgeting process. And I know that my colleagues and I couldn't agree more. We couldn't agree more.

What I would like to do in this very brief time that we have, though, is to bring a little truth to the debate, and that is the issue of the balanced budget amendment. We, so many of us, support a balanced budget amendment. We agree that there ought to be appropriate accountability. I believe that the desire or the inertia to restrain spending at the Federal level is, frankly, nonexistent. So I think that it is imperative that we have some kind of control on the amount of spending that we have here in Washington. And one way to do that, and I believe an appropriate way to do that, is through a balanced budget amendment.

We just heard within the past hour some folks on the other side who say, yeah, we think there ought to be a balanced budget amendment. But what's the truth about their actions when given the opportunity? And that is what the Official Truth Squad is about, is to make certain that folks are held accountable for not just talking the talk, but walking the walk.

Here is the most recent opportunity that Congress has had to vote on a balanced budget amendment. Now, this was an actual vote in 1997 on a balanced budget amendment. And how did the other side vote? Well, 8 individuals on the other side said, yeah, that is an appropriate thing to do; we believe that that is the kind of budget accountability that we need: 194 was the "no" vote on the other side. 194.

And, Madam Speaker, I might mention that it included a majority of the folks who call themselves Blue Dog Democrats. And I don't do this to point fingers, but I do do it to say that when you are talking about issues, it is important to speak the truth and to allow and have your vote follow your speech.

The Official Truth Squad, we have some, a number of mottos, and a number of quotes that we enjoy. One of the quotes that we enjoy and appreciate is

that of the former Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan who said oftentimes that you are welcome to your own opinion, but you are not welcome to your own facts. And, Madam Speaker, this is a fact. And this is a fact that speaks louder than anything I could ever, ever say which says that when given the opportunity for budget accountability, that the vast majority of individuals on the other side of the aisle said, no, we really don't want to do that. We say we want to do that, but in fact we really don't want to do that.

So I am pleased to come before the House this evening, Madam Speaker. I look forward to coming back tomorrow. We will be back tomorrow to shed some more light on some economic good news with the American people and to bring that truth, those pearls of truth that are so incredibly important as we talk about the remarkable challenges that confront us as a Nation, not Republican challenges, not Democrat challenges, but American challenges that we all need to solve together.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of business in the district.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of business in the district.

Ms. MCKINNEY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. SWEENEY (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FARR) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. OSBORNE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DREIER, for 5 minutes, today and March 15 and 16.

Mr. OSBORNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURGESS, for 5 minutes, March 15.

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, today and March 15 and 16.

Ms. FOXX, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today and March 15 and 16.

Mr. NUSSLE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PRICE of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1053. An act to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Ukraine.

H.R. 1691. An act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Appleton, Wisconsin, as the "John H. Bradley Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic".

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at midnight), the House adjourned until today, Wednesday, March 15, 2006, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6675. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, CGB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities [CG Docket No. 03-123] received January 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6676. A letter from the Legal Advisor, WTB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act and Modernization of the Commission's Competitive Bidding Rules and Procedures [WT Docket No. 05-211] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6677. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Randsburg, California) [MB Docket No. 04-276; RM-11033] (Mooreland, Oklahoma) [MB Docket No. 04-279; RM-11036] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6678. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Lovelady, Texas) [MB Docket

No. 05-36; RM-11030]; (Oil City, Louisiana) [MB Docket No. 05-37; RM-10790]; Reclassification of License of FM Station KYKS, Lufkin, Texas [BLH-19900827KA] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6679. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Ringwood, Oklahoma) [MB Docket No. 04-277; RM-11034]; (Taos Pueblo, New Mexico) [MB Docket No. 04-278; RM-11035] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6680. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Shorter, Orrville, Selma, and Birmingham, Alabama) [MB Docket No. 04-201; RM-10972; RM-11103] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6681. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (La Grange, Richlands, Shallotte, Swansboro, Topsail Beach, and Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina) [MB Docket No. 05-16; RM-11143; RM-11295] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6682. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Stateville and Clemmons, North Carolina, Iron Gate, Virginia) [MB Docket No. 03-219; RM-10797; RM-11094] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6683. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Dubach, Natchitoches, Oil City and Shreveport, Louisiana, and Groesbeck, Longview, Nacogdoches, Tennessee Colony and Waskom, Texas) [MB Docket No. 05-47; RM-11157; RM-11179; RM-11232] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6684. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Eden, Texas) [MB Docket No. 03-74; RM-10676] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6685. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Naples and Sanibel, Florida) [MB Docket No. 05-134; RM-11207] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6686. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM

Broadcast Stations. (Prospect, Kentucky, and Salem, Indiana) [MB Docket No. 05-120; RM-11194] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6687. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Grand Portage, Minnesota) [MB Docket No. 04-433; RM-11122] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6688. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Beaumont and Mont Belvieu, Texas) [MB Docket No. 04-426; RM-11125] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6689. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (St. Simons Island, Georgia) [MB Docket No. 05-267; RM-10365; RM-11278]; Reclassification of License of Station WOGK(FM), Ocala, Florida [BLH-19870915KA] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6690. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Memphis and Arlington, Tennessee, and Saint Florian, Alabama) [MB Docket No. 05-140; RM-11225] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6691. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Water Mill and Noyack, New York) [MB Docket No. 03-44; RM-10650] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6692. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Roma, Texas) [MB Docket No. 05-142; RM-11220] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6693. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations. (Johnstown and Jeanette, Pennsylvania) [MB Docket No. 05-52; RM-10300] received February 17, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6694. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Hartford and South Haven, Michigan) [MB Docket No. 03-257; RM-10814] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6695. A letter from the Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Barstow, California) [MB Docket No. 03-147; RM-10722]; (Newcastle, Texas) [MB Docket No. 03-148; RM-10724]; (Anacoco, Louisiana) [MB Docket No. 03-177; RM-10749]; (Erie, Pennsylvania) [MB Docket No. 03-178; RM-10750]; (Greenfield, California) [MB Docket No. 03-180; RM-10753] received February 15, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia: Committee on Government Reform. H.R. 4057. A bill to provide that attorneys employed by the Department of Justice shall be eligible for compensatory time off for travel under section 5550b of title 5, United States Code (Rept. 109-390). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COLE of Oklahoma: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 725. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4939) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes (Rept. 109-391). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. HYDE: Committee on International Relations. H.R. 3127. A bill to impose sanctions against individuals responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, to support measures for the protection of civilians and humanitarian operations, and to support peace efforts in the Darfur region of Sudan, and for other purposes, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Judiciary for a period ending not later than March 28, 2006, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and the amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(1), rule X (Rept. 109-392, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 4941. A bill to reform the science and technology programs and activities of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 4942. A bill to establish a capability and office to promote cooperation between entities of the United States and its allies in the global war on terrorism for the purpose of engaging in cooperative endeavors focused on the research, development, and commercialization of high-priority technologies intended to detect, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism and other high consequence events

and to address the homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. STEARNS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. ROSS, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FOSSELLA, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BUYER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. BONO, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. GORDON, Mr. INSLEE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 4943. A bill to prohibit fraudulent access to telephone records; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 4944. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify temporarily certain rates of duty, to make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California (for herself, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CASE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. LEE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. KUCINICH, and Ms. MCKINNEY):

H.R. 4945. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage new school construction through the creation of a new class of bond; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. FOXX, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. ISTOOK, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. PUTNAM):

H.R. 4946. A bill to prohibit the Department of Homeland Security from procuring certain items directly related to the national security unless the items are grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BACHUS:

H.R. 4947. A bill to expand the boundaries of the Cahaba River National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon):

H.R. 4948. A bill to abolish the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the House of Representatives, establish an Independent Ethics Commission, and provide for the transfer of the duties and functions of the committee to the Commission; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EDWARDS (for himself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BERRY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FORD, Mr. BISHOP of

New York, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. BARROW, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FARR, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. BONNER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. HERSETH, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 4949. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit increases in fees for military health care; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. EMANUEL (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. OWENS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 4950. A bill to establish the Commission on Economic Indicators to conduct a study and submit a report containing recommendations concerning the appropriateness and accuracy of the methodology, calculations, and reporting used by the Government relating to certain economic indicators; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 4951. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take lands in Yuma County, Arizona, into trust as part of the reservation of the Cocopah Indian Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. JINDAL:

H.R. 4952. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the combat zone income tax exclusion to include income for the period of transit to the combat zone and to remove the limitation on such exclusion for commissioned officers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. KIRK):

H.R. 4953. A bill to amend the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990 to provide for implementation of recommendations of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service contained in the Great Lakes Fishery Resources Restoration Study; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California (for himself, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BOEHLERT, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. HOYER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. JINDAL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DENT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mrs. BONO, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CARDOZA, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BERRY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. FORD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 4954. A bill to improve maritime and cargo security through enhanced layered defenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 4955. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Hydrated Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORAN of Kansas (for himself, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. EMERSON, and Ms. BEAN):

H.R. 4956. A bill to provide for the mandatory revocation of passports of individuals who are more than \$5,000 in arrears in child support payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 4957. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Tylersville division of the Lamar National Fish Hatchery and Fish Technology Center to the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 4958. A bill to increase the number of trained detection canines of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TURNER (for himself, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. NEY, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. WAMP, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey):

H.R. 4959. A bill to impose limitations on investment and certain operations by foreign entities in the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BASS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. OXLEY):

H. Con. Res. 357. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire (for himself and Mr. ALLEN):

H. Res. 722. A resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the importance of oral health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. PITTS, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCCOTTER, Ms. LEE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr.

McNULTY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Ms. WATSON, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VISCOSKY, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. CONYERS):

H. Res. 723. A resolution calling on the President to take immediate steps to help improve the security situation in Darfur, Sudan, with a specific emphasis on civilian protection; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CANNON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. COBLE):

H. Res. 724. A resolution honoring Leonidas Ralph Mecham, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and Secretary of the Judicial Conference of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. GORDON, Mr. KLINE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. GRAVES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. PASTOR):

H. Res. 726. A resolution honoring the life and achievements of Charles Edward Taylor and recognizing the essential role of aviation maintenance technicians in ensuring the safety and security of civil and military aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. LEE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. OWENS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. WATSON, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BACA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. REYES, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COSTA, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. CARSON):

H. Res. 727. A resolution congratulating Prime Minister-designate Portia Simpson Miller for becoming the first female Prime Minister-designate of Jamaica; to the Committee on International Relations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. FEENEY and Mr. BONNER.
H.R. 56: Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 115: Mr. WU.
H.R. 282: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mrs. SCHMIDT, and Mr. NUSSLE.
H.R. 356: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania and Mr. ISTOOK.

H.R. 363: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 378: Mr. WEXLER.
H.R. 450: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 503: Mr. EHLERS and Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 517: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 582: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 586: Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 591: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 602: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 699: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 807: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 824: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 838: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 865: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 874: Mr. PICKERING and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 994: Mr. HONDA, Mr. OTTER, and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 1000: Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FORTUÑO, and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 1059: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 1120: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 1227: Mr. HALL.
H.R. 1241: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1290: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 1375: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 1426: Mr. CASTLE, Ms. CARSON, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 1432: Mr. BARROW, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. CARSON, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 1433: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. CARSON, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1434: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 1445: Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 1578: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas and Mr. EMANUEL.

H.R. 1603: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
H.R. 1621: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 1823: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 1951: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. LEWIS of California.

H.R. 2047: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 2048: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 2353: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 2357: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2421: Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 2561: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.
H.R. 2684: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 2939: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 2963: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 3142: Ms. HARMAN and Ms. MCKINNEY.
H.R. 3156: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 3196: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 3267: Mr. WEXLER and Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 3318: Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.R. 3352: Mr. BONILLA, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. RENZI.

H.R. 3361: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 3401: Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 3476: Mr. EMANUEL and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 3541: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 3638: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 3658: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 3715: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 3854: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 3857: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 3858: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4085: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 4197: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 4298: Mr. JENKINS and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 4341: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 4349: Ms. HARMAN.

H.R. 4384: Mr. SIMMONS.
H.R. 4423: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BARROW, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 4434: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 4542: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 4561: Mr. CARTER and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 4573: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. FORTUÑO.
H.R. 4629: Mr. WU and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 4681: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. AKIN, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. RENZI, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MICA, and Mr. NUSSLE.

H.R. 4705: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 4710: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 4736: Mr. McNULTY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 4751: Mr. COLE of OKLAHOMA AND Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 4755: Mr. MOORE of KANSAS, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PAUL, and Ms. HERSETH.

H.R. 4756: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 4761: Mr. OTTER.
H.R. 4769: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GINGREY, and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 4772: Mr. HERGER and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 4774: Mr. KINGSTON and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 4777: Mr. CAMP of Michigan, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. MCCAUL of Texas.

H.R. 4790: Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 4796: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H.R. 4826: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 4830: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida and Mr. CARDOZA.

H.R. 4843: Mr. REYES and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 4859: Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 4860: Mr. WOLF, Mr. GORDON, Mr. REYES, and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 4861: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 4865: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. OTTER, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H.R. 4873: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 4880: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 4881: Mr. KUHL of New York and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 4882: Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 4890: Mr. DENT, Mrs. DRAKE, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. WELDON of Florida, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 4899: Ms. CARSON, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. LEE, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 4900: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 4902: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 4903: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 4912: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. GILLMOR.

H. Con. Res. 90: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. MCCARTHY, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Con. Res. 235: Mr. DEFazio.

H. Con. Res. 318: Mr. PAYNE.

H. Con. Res. 319: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H. Con. Res. 320: Mr. WAMP, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. DANIEL

E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.

H. Con. Res. 338: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. MACK, Ms. WATSON, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 346: Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. LUCAS.

H. Con. Res. 353: Mr. BERMAN.

H. Con. Res. 354: Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. STEARNS, and Mrs. DRAKE.

H. Res. 415: Ms. BORDALLO.

H. Res. 608: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. SCHMIDT, and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H. Res. 635: Mr. WU and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

H. Res. 658: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H. Res. 662: Mr. OTTER.

H. Res. 675: Ms. WATERS, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H. Res. 685: Mr. HINCHEY.

H. Res. 691: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H. Res. 698: Mrs. DRAKE.

H. Res. 700: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H. Res. 707: Mr. KUHL of New York and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 4857: Mr. DICKS.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 4939

OFFERED BY: MR. SOUDER

AMENDMENT NO. 1: In the item relating to "DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE", after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$25,000,000)".

In the item relating to "INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT", after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$25,000,000)".

H.R. 4939

OFFERED BY: MR. SALAZAR

AMENDMENT NO. 2: In chapter 5 of title I, after the paragraph relating to "MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE", insert the following:

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General Operating Expenses", \$70,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Medical Services", \$560,000,000, to remain available

until September 30, 2007: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

H.R. 4939

OFFERED BY: MR. HINOJOSA

AMENDMENT NO. 3: In the item relating to "DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AFFAIRS", after "United States Institute of Peace", insert: "*Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be available for the United States Section of the International Boundary Water Commission, United States and Mexico".

H.R. 4939

OFFERED BY: MR. HINOJOSA

AMENDMENT NO. 4: At the end of title III (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. 30. The Secretary of Agriculture shall use \$50,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to replenish the fund established by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), to make payments with respect to emergency disaster assistance for agricultural producers: *Provided*, That the amounts provided under this section are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

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OFFERED BY: MR. HINOJOSA

AMENDMENT NO. 5: At the end of chapter 1 of title II, add the following:

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Emergency Watershed Protection Program" to repair damages to the waterways and watersheds resulting from natural disasters, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amounts provided under this heading are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

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OFFERED BY: MR. JEFFERSON

AMENDMENT NO. 6: In chapter 4 of title II, in the item relating to "FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY—DISASTER RELIEF", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$2,000,000,000)".

In chapter 8 of title II, in the item relating to "COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND—(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$2,000,000,000)".

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OFFERED BY: MR. JEFFERSON

AMENDMENT NO. 7: Page 72, line 18, after the dollar amount insert the following: "(increased by \$1,900,000,000)".

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OFFERED BY: MR. DOGGETT

AMENDMENT NO. 8: Page 35, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$7,800,000)".

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OFFERED BY: MR. PAUL

AMENDMENT NO. 9: Page 76, after line 20, insert the following:

CHAPTER 9

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 2901. (a) For recovery of the State of Texas from the consequences of Hurricane

Katrina and other hurricanes of the 2005 season, \$546,100,000, to remain available until expended, to be allocated and administered by the Secretary of the Treasury and used only for the State of Texas, as follows:

(1) \$200,000,000, for housing assistance under programs of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Agriculture for residents of the State of Texas and for residents of other States affected by the hurricanes who are temporarily residing in Texas and for community development block grant assistance under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

(2) \$100,000,000, for costs of uncompensated health care for victims of the hurricanes and evacuees, for long-term care costs of evacuees remaining in Texas, and for mental health care costs of persons affected by the hurricanes.

(3) \$100,000,000, for reimbursement of costs associated with providing educational services to students who are in Texas as a result of Hurricane Katrina and for repairs to public and higher education facilities damaged by Hurricane Rita.

(4) \$46,000,000, for costs of repairs to bridges, roadways, ports, and channels damaged by Hurricane Rita.

(5) \$59,000,000, for the Corps of Engineers for maintenance costs relating to erosion, waterway dredging, and other related services.

(6) \$50,000,000 for costs of debris removal that are not reimbursable by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for assistance to agricultural areas affected by Hurricane Rita (including timber- and rice-producing areas), and for costs of other unreimbursed repairs to rural and agricultural infrastructure resulting from Hurricane Rita.

(b) The amounts otherwise provided in title I for the following accounts are hereby reduced by the following amounts:

(1) "DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE", amounts under paragraph (3) for payments to reimburse certain countries for logistical, military, and other support provided or to be provided, to United States military operations, by \$900,000,000.

(2) "BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DEMOCRACY FUND", by \$10,000,000.

(3) "MILITARY ASSISTANCE—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS", by \$100,000,000.

(4) "RELATED AGENCY—BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS", by \$7,600,000.

(5) "RELATED AGENCY—BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS—BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS", by \$28,500,000.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall consider the \$500,000,000 by which the aggregate amount of reductions under subsection (b) exceed the aggregate amount made available under subsection (a) as credit against the Federal deficit for fiscal year 2006.

(d) The amount provided under subsection (a) is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.

H.R. 4939

OFFERED BY: MR. NADLER

AMENDMENT NO. 10: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following: **SEC. . REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ENTRY OF OCEAN SHIPPING CONTAINERS INTO THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 70116 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ENTRY OF OCEAN SHIPPING CONTAINERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An ocean shipping container may enter the United States, either directly or via a foreign port, only if—

“(A) the container is scanned with equipment that meets the standards established pursuant to paragraph (2)(A) and a copy of the scan is provided to the Secretary, and

“(B) the container is secured with a seal that meets the standards established pursuant to paragraph (2)(B), before the container is loaded on the vessel for shipment to the United States.

“(2) STANDARDS FOR SCANNING EQUIPMENT AND SEALS.—

“(A) SCANNING EQUIPMENT.—The Secretary shall establish standards for scanning equipment required to be used under paragraph (1)(A) to ensure that such equipment uses the best-available technology, including technology to scan a container for radiation and density and, if appropriate, for atomic elements.

“(B) SEALS.—The Secretary shall establish standards for seals required to be used under paragraph (1)(B) to ensure that such seals use the best-available technology, including technology to—

“(i) detect any breach into a container;

“(ii) identify the time and place of such breach;

“(iii) notify the Secretary of such breach before the container enters the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States; and

“(iv) track the time and location of the container during transit to the United States, including by truck, rail, or vessel.

“(C) REVIEW AND REVISION.—The Secretary shall review and, if necessary, revise the standards established pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) not less than once every two years.

“(D) DEFINITION.—In subparagraph (B), the term ‘Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States’ has the meaning given the term ‘Exclusive Economic Zone’ in section 2101(10a) of this title.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 70116(c) of title 46, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2007 and each subsequent fiscal year.

(c) REGULATIONS; EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—

(A) INTERIM FINAL RULE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall issue an interim final rule as a temporary regulation to implement section 70116(c) of title 46, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, without regard to the provisions of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) FINAL RULE.—The Secretary shall issue a final rule as a permanent regulation to implement section 70116(c) of title 46, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code. The final rule issued pursuant to that rulemaking may su-

persede the interim final rule issued pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirements of section 70116(c) of title 46, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, apply with respect to any ocean shipping container entering the United States, either directly or via a foreign port, beginning one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 4939

OFFERED BY: MR. NEUGEBAUER

AMENDMENT No. 11: At the end of title II, insert the following:

CHAPTER 9

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

ELIMINATION OF FUNDING

SEC. 2901. Each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this title (other than for “Office of Inspector General” in chapter 4 or for “Department of Justice” in chapter 7) is hereby reduced to \$0.

H.R. 4939

OFFERED BY: MR. NEUGEBAUER

AMENDMENT No. 12: At the end of title II, insert the following:

CHAPTER 9

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

ELIMINATION OF FUNDING

SEC. 2901. Each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this title is hereby reduced to \$0.